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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL XXVII. ATLANTA GA., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 18, 1895. PRICE FIVE CENTS

FAURE ELECTED.

France Has a New President to Succeed Perier.

NO GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

Brisson, Though the Strongest at the Start, Was Badly Defeated.

ALL THE FIELD WAS AGAINST HIM

Socialists Ruined His Chances by Going to His Support.

ONE LEGITIMIST GOT EXCITED

The Radicals Made Plenty of Noise—Two Ballots Necessary to Determine the Election—Faure Hooted.

Paris, January 17.—M. Francois Felix Faure, member of the chamber of deputies for Seine-Inferieure, was today elected president of the French republic, to succeed M. Casimir-Perier, whose resignation was read in the chamber yesterday.

The day opened quiet and nothing in the appearance or demeanor of the people either in Paris or Versailles indicated that the country was on the eve of an election to fill the highest office in the nation which had been voluntarily vacated by a president elected a little more than six months ago. Except that a force of soldiers was massed at each of the railway stations and four sappers and miners were guarding each railway bridge and grade crossing between Paris and Versailles, there was nothing to show that anything extraordinary was going on or that anything unusual was even contemplated. Each detachment of soldiers at the station and each guard of sappers and miners at the crossings was surrounded by an admiring group of small boys, but beyond this no interest was publicly evinced in the event of the day.

Very few persons arrived at Versailles before noon, but after that hour every train arriving there was packed with senators, deputies, newspaper reporters and sightseers. A small crowd, numbering perhaps 400, stood opposite the entrance to the palace through which the senators and deputies passed and watched them enter. There was no demonstration of enthusiasm either at the station or at the palace. Small groups of spectators were assembled at the approaches to the palace and at the railway station as the first of the senators and deputies few in number, began to arrive.

At 11 o'clock a number of telegraph operators with their apparatus were installed in the palace, hundred of attaches arrived and the printing presses were made ready to record the official report of the proceedings of the national convention.

M. Challemel-Lacour, president of the senate, accompanied by his official secretaries, started from Paris for Versailles at 8:50 o'clock this morning from the Montparnasse railway station and upon his arrival in Versailles was conveyed to the palace in an open carriage.

Workmen had been engaged all night in fitting up the hall in the palace in which the national assembly was to sit with the furniture and hangings from the Garde Meuble. A force of 500 detectives from this city arrived in Versailles early in the morning and the strength of the regular police force was greatly increased, it being feared that the anarchists might seize the opportunity afforded by the crisis to indulge in bomb-throwing and other pastimes peculiar to the sect, but their fears were groundless, as nothing worse than socialistic vaporings occurred throughout the day.

Proceedings in the Palace.

The national assembly convoked in the palace of Versailles for the purpose of electing a president to succeed M. Casimir-Perier was called to order by M. Challemel-Lacour at 1:10 o'clock p. m. M. Challemel-Lacour in a brief speech announced the resignation of M. Casimir-Perier, and read the text of the articles of the constitution regulating the election of a president.

As soon as the presiding officer had ceased speaking, M. Michelin, socialist, sprang to his feet and flourished a copy of a motion for revision of the constitution, "we ought not have a president!"

M. de Baudry d'Asson, legitimist, demanded a right to be heard, and, in spite of the storm of protests from all parts of the hall, insisted upon speaking from his place. While persisting in speaking he waved aloft a document which, he declared, contained a proposition to re-establish the monarchy. The protests had in the meantime become so vehement that they rendered d'Asson's remarks inaudible, and after repeated vain attempts to make himself heard, he finally deposited the document upon the table, but it was contemptuously pushed aside by M. Challemel-Lacour, while the republicans and members of the center made the hall ring with cheers.

Nothing daunted, d'Asson produced a volume containing the rules governing the proceedings of the national convention, and demanded a hearing respecting the breach of the regulations which had been committed.

The president remained obdurate and the fiery legitimist, seeing that his efforts to make a speech were hopeless, finally subsided.

Lots were drawn at 1:17 o'clock p. m., for thirty-six scrutators to supervise the ballotting. Then came the drawing of lots to see what letter the voting should begin with. Precisely as was the case last June, the letter L was drawn and LaBarthe, moderate republican, was enabled, for the second time, to begin the balloting for a president, he having begun the voting when Casimir-Perier was elected. While the drawing was going on interest was focused in the lobbies, where the members of the right were holding a caucus. The result of the caucus was a decision to support Walder Rousseau.

The Excited Socialists.

When the name of Mirman, socialist, was called there was no response, that deputy being a soldier garrisoned at Vincennes, and the colonel of his regiment having refused to grant him a furlough in order that he might be present in the assembly. The socialists raised a tremendous uproar because Mirman's vote was not recorded.

Another cause of socialist fury was the refusal of the government to temporarily release Gerault-Richard, who is in prison for insulting President Casimir-Perier, and was elected a deputy while in prison.

Deputy Carnaud, who was arrested on Tuesday, was released today and voted in the assembly, as did also Raunot and Jaures, who were recently expelled from the chamber.

When M. Toussaint, socialist, deposited his vote in the urn he cried, "Vive social revolution," and when the name of M. Avez, social revolutionist, was called, he refused to vote, but shouted from his seat, "Abstention from voting means dissolution. Down with presidency!"

The voting was a slow process. It was conducted precisely as upon the occasion of the election of M. Casimir-Perier last June, each deputy and senator in response to his name walking to the platform, depositing his ballot in an urn and returning to his seat. While the voting was in progress the members of the assembly indulged in electioneering for their respective candidates.

The First Ballot.

The balloting began at 1:20 p. m., and lasted until 3:30 o'clock. The counting, revising, etc., of the votes required another hour, and the result was officially announced at 4:30 as follows:

Brisson 338, Faure 244, Waldeck-Rousseau 184, scattering 28. Total number of votes cast 794, necessary to elect 398. The scattering votes included six for Meline, four for Dupuy, two for Cavaignac, two for Loubet, and one for Henri Rochefort.

When the result of the vote was proclaimed the members again fell to electioneering and speculating upon the outcome of the second ballot. Brisson having fallen sixty votes short of a sufficient number of votes to elect him, the open advocacy of the candidacy of Brisson by the socialists hurt that gentleman's chances very much. Over one hundred conservative senators and deputies divided their vote between Faure and Waldeck-Rousseau rather than cast them with the socialists, whereas these votes might for the greater part have gone to Brisson.

Brisson and Waldeck-Rousseau both voted, and the venerable Pierre Blanc, union republican, the father of the chamber of deputies, received an ovation as he walked to the urn and deposited his ballot.

Mirman's Protest.

Millerand handed to President Challemel-Lacour a letter addressed to the president of the national convention and signed by Deputy Mirman, protesting against his detention in barracks at Vincennes and thus being prevented from casting his vote for president, which he was entitled to do. Mirman characterized his treatment as contrary to all precedents and declared that it was clearly unconstitutional.

When deBaudry d'Asson voted he shouted "Vive Catholic France, vive le roi!"

The "Rallied" republicans at a meeting just prior to the convening of the assembly, decided to vote for Faure. The centre held a meeting, but did not decide upon any candidate.

After the announcement of the vote, it was noised about that Waldeck-Rousseau would withdraw his candidacy in favor of Faure and Cavaignac set on foot a movement designed to deprive Faure of some fifty votes, which if successful, would, it was believed, elect Brisson. Accordingly at the instigation of Cavaignac, bulletins were distributed in the lobbies in behalf of himself in the hope of making the running clear for Brisson by taking the wavering supporters of Faure. It was the belief of Cavaignac that he could secure at least fifty votes which had been given to Faure because of Brisson's radical tendencies. Had he succeeded in his scheme Brisson would have carried off the presidency. Pending the preparations for the second ballot the time of the members was spent in exchanges of opinion.

The second ballot was taken in semi-darkness and the galleries were in consequence almost empty. The hall was wretchedly lighted and many of the spectators, as well as a number of senators and deputies, sought the better lighted lobbies.

Faure Elected.

The announcement of the second ballot was made amid a terrible din. The Brissonites were so busy groaning, cheering and reproaching their neighbors that they paid no attention to Challemel-Lacour when he rose and read the figures. The president's voice was quite inaudible and his hands trembled violently. It was fifty minutes after he spoke before all the members of the assembly knew the result. The figures generally known were then only approximate—Faure 420 and Brisson 361—but they sufficed to show that Felix Faure was the new president of France.

The scene was absolutely devoid of solemnity or dignity. The Brissonites, who had not only ceased howling, were joined by other malcontents and the windows were fairly shaken by the indescribable tumult. The radicals mounted chairs and benches, shouting: "Down with this president, elected by the right."

The socialists ran up and down the aisles howling "Down with the thieves!" "Down with the Congo adventurers!" "Down with the Panama scoundrels!"

Occasionally, when the din subsided for a moment, the socialists would yell in an ear-splitting chorus: "Hurrah for the social republic!" "Hurrah for the social revolution!"

Baudrey d'Asson, the Orleanist, had got a conspicuous place near Challemel-Lacour and with purple face and waving arms proclaimed a hundred times that the presidency was useless and the republic must end eventually. He mounted the rostrum, but only to be met there by the socialists—Baudin, Viviani, Michelin and Toussaint—who, in defiance of him and the president of the assembly, protested against the exclusion of Gerault, Richard and Mirman.

No Enthusiasm Outside.

The crowd outside was in strange contrast to the assembly. It was neither excited nor enthusiastic. It waited without eagerness for the coming of the new president. The carriage which carried Casimir-Perier back to Paris some six months ago stood in the courtyard with the artillery escort nearby.

The big palace clock struck 8 o'clock as the president, who had been receiving official congratulations, passed through the Salle des Toubaux between lines or soldiers with fixed bayonets. He was preceded by ushers and was followed by cabinet ministers.

The crowd heard the beating of drums and saw the president come out bowing right and left, but it gave no sign of welcome. There was an occasional hurrah, but no attempt to raise a hearty cheer. Two men even shouted "Long live Brisson." Mounted lancers surrounded the carriage after Faure entered it and escorted him to the station. Outside the palace there were a half dozen cheers for Faure and two or three for Brisson when the president entered the train.

The train was a special one and very slow. It reached the St. Lazare station in Paris five minutes past 9 o'clock. By that time the news of the election had spread far and wide and a vast throng had gathered in the Place dy Havre, outside the

Continued on Second Column Second Page.

ONLY TWO CALLED.

Mr. Cleveland Did Not Have All the Visitors He Expected.

SPRINGER AND HALL DROPPED IN

Hill's Letter to Mr. Howell Was Received with Great Favor.

SILVER MEN COUNT HIM AN ALLY

They Are Glad to Have Him to Help Fight Their Battle—Speaker Crisp Is Coming South.

Washington, January 17.—(Special.)—That promised meeting of the president with the democrats of the house banking and currency committee did not take place today. Springer and Hall, of Missouri, were the only members to show up at the president's office. The other members of the committee seem to have given up all hopes of the enactment of any financial legislation. The sudden and complete death and overthrow of the bill they agreed upon and reported robbed them of their enthusiasm and they are now a hopeless, wavering set. Springer and Hall are yet slashing about amid the bowels of finance, but seem unable even with the aid of the president and his secretary of the treasury, to bring forth anything the congress will accept. Indeed, the aveage statesman has neither plans nor hopes remaining. They cannot get together and many of them don't seem to care.

Senator Hill's letter to Mr. Clark Howell, written a year and a half ago and published today, is welcomed by the silver men as a strong card for them. It causes them to count the New York senator in their ranks, and with him there will be a majority of ten in the next senate for free coinage of silver. They say if Hill will only fight for silver as he has fought against the income tax they will win. Hill is a strong fighter and his consent to the publication of the letter at this time is taken by the southern and western silver men to mean that he intends now to enter the arena in the cause of the restoration of the white metal. Hill's declaration for the repeal of the state bank tax is also welcomed by southern men, but they have no hopes of that in the near future. The house has turned it down by too large a majority.

A number of silver men expressed themselves as gratified at the publication of Senator Hill's letter. They say it will materially aid the cause all over the country, particularly on account of his recognized foresight and the fact that he represents a state which has been supposed to be the strongest antagonist of the restoration of silver.

Speaker Crisp Will Rest.

Speaker Crisp was well enough to preside over the house today, but his health has been bad for a month and his physicians insist that it is necessary for him to have a change and take a needed rest. They have advised him to go to Asheville and spend several weeks. He will leave Saturday evening, accompanied by Mrs. Crisp, and they will spend a week or more at the Battery Park. Judge Crisp is suffering with neuralgia of the nervous muscles surrounding the heart. His physicians say it is not serious, but that a rest is necessary. As there seems no probability of any legislation at this session other than the adoption of appropriation bills, his absence for a week or two will not interfere with the business of the house.

Consul Harvey Johnson, of Atlanta, arrived tonight.

The Misses Garrett, of Augusta, arrived today and are the guests of Senator and Mrs. Walsh.

JUDGE LAWSON'S VIEWS.

The Congressman from the Eighth on the Financial Situation.

Washington, January 17.—(Special.)—Judge Lawson, of Georgia, is one of the best posted and most conservative and thoughtful men in congress. Than he, few members of the house have given more thought and consideration to the financial question now before congress.

Though the Georgian is not given to being interviewed, he answered a few pointed questions which I put to him today.

"Do you think this congress will pass a financial bill?" I asked.

"I do not think so. I do not believe that there is a man in the United States who could frame a bill that would be satisfactory to this house. The real truth is that neither party has a majority in the house except in name. The republicans will oppose any financial measure that does not provide for either the issue of government legal tender notes or the free, unlimited and independent free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and there are so many members who masquerade under democratic colors, but who adhere to only a few principles of the party, that the real democrats are obstructed in all their efforts at legislation. In passing our revenue bill, the so-called Wilson bill, there were on the democratic side so many free traders on the one hand, and so many protectionists on the other, that the bill was so mutilated as to be unrecognizable as a democratic measure. And in the effort to pass the Carlisle bill there are among democrats so many who do not want the national bank laws changed, and so many that will not support any measure that does not provide for the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, that no agreement can be reached. If the former class would come out openly as republicans, and the latter come out openly as populists, as they ought to do, the democratic party would no longer be held responsible for their conduct. These two extremes in the party, acting hand in glove with the republicans, defeated the Carlisle bill."

"What should the party do?"

"It should promptly pass the Carlisle bill. It is the most scientific and liberal banking system that has ever been proposed in the American congress. Under its operation every community in the United States could control its own currency and at the same time make it sound, stable, elastic and sufficient in amount. Such a thing is impossible now, because of the scarcity and high price of government bonds on which bank notes are exclusively based. Nothing astonishes me more than that populists and so-called democrats, who profess so great an interest in the relief of the people, should oppose a measure of such comprehensive reform in our monetary system. It also makes the best provision for silver money of any legislation that has been proposed. It mechanically forces it into circulation and keeps it there. When I say this, I do not mean to endorse the bill in all its provisions."

"The deficit in the treasury since July 1, 1894, has been $34,000,000. How should this be remedied?"

"Just as any prudent business man would remedy a deficit between his income and his expenses. He would first cut down expenses if he could. He would also borrow money to pay his debts if he did not have the cash, and failing in this would make an assignment. The government cannot assign, but it ought to set a good example to its citizens in debt-paying. I don't know of any system of ethics that applies one rule of justice to the government and another to the citizen in respect to the payment of debts."

"What do you think that the incoming congress will do?"

"Just what they choose to do. I have not found any pretenders among the republican party. They are what they profess to be and are strictly partisan. If their leaders should formulate any party measures they will, with few exceptions, support them, irrespective of their own personal opinions. And herein they are much wiser and more loyal to party than democrats.

"What of the future of the democratic party?"

"Oh, the parfy will survive despite the treason and perfidy in its ranks. Its false friends do it incalculable harm now, more indeed, than the republican and populist parties combined can do, but the people will learn to distinguish between their real and their false friends and will continue to adhere to the principles of their party, for in the supremacy of democracy only consists their safety and their free institutions."

E. W. B.

DEMOCRATS GET TOGETHER.

No Doubt About Turney Holding Over Now—Republicans Protest.

Nashville, Tenn., January 17.—(Special.)—The method of procedure in the pending contest over the governorship has finally been agreed on and there is no question but the agreement will become a law. The house has been awaiting action in the senate, where two bills were introduced. The democratic senators were divided and numerous conferences have been held. Finally, a committee was selected to draft a substitute bill. This bill was today endorsed by nineteen democratic senators, seventeen being necessary to pass it. Afterwards the senate judiciary committee agreed to report the bill as a committee bill to be substituted for the Caldwell bill, with the recommendation that it pass.

Senator Butler, republican, gave notice that he would move to substitute his bill, which provides for the inauguration of the man having the most votes on the face of the returns. The bill agreed on by the democrats and endorsed by the judiciary provides that when the returns are opened the vote shall not be published where the returns of any county are challenged, but that the vote of that county shall be referred, with other challenged counties, to a committee of twelve, composed of seven representatives and five senators, which committee shall investigate all charges of fraud in challenged counties and report to the speaker of the senate. It is required that this committee shall report within forty days. The bill requires that the general assembly in joint convention shall act on the report and declare the result. A majority of each house is to constitute a quorum and a majority vote of those present is to decide all questions. The bill will be reported in the senate tomorrow morning and the discussion will begin at once. A recess will probably be taken during the investigation.

The Rutherford county court has refused to settle with the county trustee because the poll lists in the recent election show that 1,500 men voted who are marked delinquents, that is, who have not paid their poll taxes, on the trustee's books.

EVANS CHALLENGES TURNEY.

The Republican Candidate Is Willing to Hold Another Election.

Chattanooga, Tenn., January 17.—(Special) H. Clay Evans defies Governor Turney in the following interview, which appears in The Times tomorrow:

"I am not only willing, but anxious," he said while dividing his time between answering questions and opening his mail, "to let this question be settled by a vote of the whole people, and further, I am willing to go into a new election and make no campaign speeches. Those people at Nashville have been making my speeches for the past few weeks and there could be only one result of the second election if it could be held. Aside from the probable legal impossibility, the democrats at Nashville would not be willing to settle the question that way.

"The facts from Roane county, as I have them from a reliable man who has thoroughly investigated the question, are these: The total number of votes cast in the election was 3,123. The total number of poll taxes paid was 2,232, leaving 991 votes more than poll taxes paid. In the first district of this county there were fifteen votes cast by parties who had reached the age of twenty-one years since the assessment for 1894, and were therefore not compelled to pay poll tax. One hundred and eleven of the voters were over fifty years of age, and therefore exempt. These figures give 126 votes in the first district who were not compelled to pay poll tax. Multiply those figures by ten to cover the ten districts of the county and you have the estimate that 1,260 of the voters in the county were exempt from poll tax. Add this 1,260 to the number of poll taxes paid, 2,232, and you have 3,392, or over 2,000 more poll taxes paid than votes cast. Claiborne county will show up as well and Hamilton the same. In fact, there is nothing whatever on which to base their charges of failure to pay poll taxes in these counties."

DEBS'S CASE IN THE SUPREME COURT

The Writ of Error Denied—But a Writ of Habeas Corpus Granted.

Washington, January 17.—At the opening of the supreme court Justice Fuller announced in the matter of the United States vs. Eugene V. Debs, et al., that the court was unanimously of the opinion that the writ of error would not lie, and, therefore, that their petition for leave to file a motion for the issuing of such a writ has been denied. The petition of the same parties for leave to file a motion for the issue of a writ of habeas corpus, the chief justice announced, would be granted, and a rule issued thereon, returnable Monday, January 28th. If the government desired the time extended the chief justice said the court would be glad to hear from the attorney general, and Assistant Attorney General Whitney was requested to so advise his chief.

LEXOW'S REPORT

New York's Police Department Receives a Rare Raking Over.

ACCUSED OF DIVERS CRIMES

The Force Is Declared to Have Been Tammany's Right Arm.

BLACKMAIL WAS ONLY ONE FEATURE

Contributions to the Wigwam Were the Only Sure Road to Promotion—A Reorganization Recommended.

Albany, N. Y., January 17.—The report of the Lexow committee, which will be presented to the senate tomorrow, was made public tonight. It is a lengthy document containing fully eighteen thousand words. It says the record of the proceedings of the committee shows a total of 10,576 pages. This does not include a mass of documentary exhibits, which were read and considered in evidence for the purpose of information. One thousand and seventy-seven pages embrace the subject matter of police interference at the polls and the balance, or almost 9,500 pages, refers to the subject matter of blackmail, extortion and corruption. In all, 678 witnesses were examined.

The committee recommends a change in the existing laws, whereby by statute the membership of the police commission shall be and remain equally divided between the two parties who, at the last preceding election on national and state issues, polled respectively the highest and the next highest number of votes. In other words the establishment by law of a commission substantially upon the principles now in vogue with reference to the several boards of election inspectors throughout the state.

Touching the examination into police methods at election times the report says the report may be summarized in the general statement that it has been conclusively shown that in a very large number of the election districts of the city of New York almost every conceivable crime against an elective franchise was committed or permitted by the police, invariably in the interest of the democratic organization, commonly called Tammany hall.

The List of Crimes.

The crimes may be classified as follows: Arrest and brutal treatment of republican voters, watchers and workers; open violation of the election laws, canvassing for Tammany hall candidates; invasion of election booths, forcing of Tammany hall pasters upon republican voters by the police directly and by Tammany hall election district captains, in the presence and with the connivance of the police; colonization of voters, illegal registration and repeating, aided and knowingly permitted by the police; denial to republican voters and election district officers of their legal rights and privileges; co-operation by Tammany hall election district captains and watchers of alleged rights and privileges in violation of law. In fact, it may be stated as characteristic of the conditions shown to exist by a crowd of witnesses that the police conducted themselves at the several polling places upon the principles that they were there not as guardians of the public peace to enforce the law and order, but for the purpose of acting as agents of Tammany hall in securing to the candidates of that organization by means fair or foul the largest possible majorities. They eventually regarded themselves as coadjutators of that organization, stationed at the several polls for the purpose of securing its success, whether by lawful or unlawful means, resorting to oppression, fraud, trickery, crime and intimidation of every conceivable character. It is quite evident that the practice of the police exerted an important and decisive influence upon results, a fact which is made uncontrovertibly plain by the comparison of the vote cast in the second assembly district in the year 1893, with the vote cast in that district at the last election. In the year 1893 the judge of the court of appeals and minor state officers only were candidates. In 1894, the governorship, lieutenant governorship, the judge of the court of appeals, the mayor of the city were in the balance and yet the vote cast in 1894, in the district referred to, was smaller by more than 40,000 votes, or by more than 25 per cent of the total vote cast, than cast in 1893, while in view of the greater importance of the issues involved, there should normally have been a large increase in the number of votes polled, indicating that in 1893 more than 4,000 fraudulent votes were cast and counted in a single assembly district of the city.

Frauds in Elections.

"It was due to the presence of and the revelations before your committee that similar frauds were not enacted at the late election. When we consider by comparison during the same years, of the votes polled in the town of Gravesend that the same startling decrease is noticeable, the conclusion seems irresistible that the same forces were at work in the two localities, producing similar results.

"It was conclusively shown that during each year, 1891, 1892 and 1893, very many thousands of unlawful ballots were cast by the active co-operation and concurrence of the police and it is to be regretted that sufficient time was not at the disposal of your committee to enable it to subject every district in the city to rigorous examination upon the lines of this branch of inquiry, whereby a more accurate estimate of police interference might be reached. Sufficient, however, appears upon the record to show beyond peradventure that, owing to the practices above referred to during the years covered by the investigation, honest elections had no existence in fact in the city of New York, and that upon the contrary, a huge conspiracy against the purity of the elective franchise was connived at and participated in by the municipal police, whereby the rights and privileges of the individual were trampled ruthlessly under foot, and crime against the ballot held high carnival. It is a significant fact that police captains whose precincts were specially considered in this connection, were appointed by the president of the board of police and one of the most conspicuous leaders of Tammany hall, at the instance of that organization as an organized fact, and that one of them, when informed that watchers had been sent to the polls at the instance of local reform associations to aid in securing an honest vote and count, called the officers of his command together and instructed them that if those silk-stockings interfered they should stand them on their heads.

"The evidence shows, moreover, that partisan bias did not stop with captains, but that in 1892 the president of the police board himself just prior to the presidential election, in defiance of the superintendent of police, gave directions to the assembled captains which, if carried into effect, would have caused riot and bloodshed at the polls and would have precipitated encounters between the police and United States marshals.

Tammany Was in Control.

"The evidence, taken as a whole, indicates that the department was permeated by the influence of Tammany hall; that district leaders influenced not only the appointment, but the assignment of officers; that forced contributions were levied upon the members for the benefit of district organizations and that a situation has been reached under four years of a partisan police board where the officers have been brought to understand that the only hope for promotion was in contributing to Tammany hall associations and seeking through those channels the sure road to promotion.

"The conclusion seems irresistible, that under the circumstances such as now exist in the city of New York, it becomes the paramount duty of the legislature to remove, as far as practicable, the possibility of political influence securing a controlling power over the police force."

Accompanying the report are three bills, the first creating a commission to recognize the police department, the second providing for the appointment of police commissioners and the powers and duties of the superintendent of the police and the third to amend the present pension law so that retirement shall only be granted after thirty years' service.

ASSASSINATION OF CELLI,

Attorney General of Milan—An Anarchist Killed Him.

Rome, Italy, January 17.—Signor Celli, attorney general of the province of Milan, was stabbed to death in his office today. The assassin, who was captured by a policeman on guard at the door, is an anarchist. The doorkeeper says that he gained admission by professing to have legal business with the attorney general. The motive of the assassination is clear. The whole district has been, for years, a hotbed of anarchistic and socialistic conspiracy, and there has been no end of trials for sedition. Many revolutionists are now awaiting trial. Among the agitators, Celli is known as the "anarchist-killer." At the opening of the judicial year he delivered an address denouncing the anarchists and pledging himself to bring as many as possible to justice. After making this speech he received many threatening letters.

MILLIONS OF SPURIOUS DOLLARS,

But They Contain More Silver Than the Standard.

Madrid, January 17.—A sensation has been caused by the discovery that 24,000,000 Spanish silver dollars are in circulation. The coins are of the full mint weight; many are even slightly superior to the standard. The authorized dollar has a face value of 5 pesetas, and an intrinsic silver value of about 2½ pesetas. Hence the coiners of full-weight dollars can made a high profit. The Spanish officials say that the dollars are produced in France and America. Certain bankers here are suspected of complicity in the distribution of them.

DEMONSTRATIONS AT MONTREAL.

Three Thousand Unemployed Men March to the City Hall.

Montreal, Quebec, January 17.—Three thousand unemployed workingmen gathered outside of Montreal city hall yesterday and threatened to invade the building and proceed to do violence if their demands for work were not complied with. The demonstration was the third of its kind that has taken place in this city within a few weeks. There would have been serious trouble today if it had not been for some cool heads among the leaders. After a brief conference, a delegation of about thirty men was selected to interview Mayor Villeneuve. The mayor expressed sympathy with the men and said the city had done its best to give employment, and suggested that a requisition be presented to him to call a mass meeting at the board of trade rooms on Friday. The requisition was immediately signed and presented to the mayor.

The mob stopped traffic on the streets and several cars, which attempted to pass through, were blocked. Fire engines were called out to disperse the crowd, but they stood their ground and the firemen retired without having accomplished anything. The mob remained around the city hall all the afternoon.

Sending Gold to New York.

Philadelphia, January 17.—It was announced today that as a result of the shrinkage in the supply of gold at the New York subtreasury $500,000 had been shipped there from this city by order of Secretary Carlisle. A similar amount has been transferred from Baltimore to New York. Subtreasurer Bigler stated this afternoon that he would probably be ordered to send more gold to New York tomorrow, as it is expected a very large amount will be exported on Saturday.

Execution in Canada.

New Westminster, B. C., January 17.—At two minutes past 8 o'clock this morning Louis Victor was hanged in the jailyard here for the murder of Peter, an Italian policeman at Cheam, on September 17th last. Victor mounted the scaffold firmly, and made a speech in Chinook, denying his guilt and said he was not afraid to die, and that he would go straight to heaven.

Jolly Heard From.

Memphis, Tenn., January 17.—Howard Jolly, the missing ticket agent of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, whose accounts are said to be short $2,000, has been located at Denver. A telegram was received today from him stating that he would return on next Saturday. In case Jolly is unable to repay the money to the railroad company, his friends and bondsmen will make the amount good.

Will Defend America's Cup.

New York, January 17.—William K. Vanderbilt, Commodore E. D. Morgan and C. Oliver Iselin, of the New York Yacht Club, today decided to build a yacht to defend America's cup in the coming yacht races between the New York Yacht Club and the Royal British squadron. Mr. Iselin will be placed in charge of the cup defender.

Fined for Publishing a Sunday Paper.

Toronto, Ont., January 17.—W. F. McLean, member of parliament, proprietor of The Toronto World, was today fined $1 and costs for publishing on Sunday, January 6th, a newspaper returning a report of The Globe fire. Several boys charged with selling the paper were discharged.

Nominations Confirmed.

Washington, January 17.—The senate today confirmed the nominations of A. G. Ware, postmaster at West Point, Va., and Thomas P. Smith, of New York, to be assistant commissioner of Indian affairs.

Miss Stevenson Very Low.

Asheville, N. C., January 17.—Miss Stevenson has grown steadily weaker and at 10:30 o'clock tonight it appears impossible that she can live through the night.

The Gold Withdrawn.

New York, January 17.—The total amount of gold withdrawn from the treasury for export to Europe on Saturday is $2,000,000.

Dolph Renominated.

Salem, Ore., January 17.—The republicans in caucus last night nominated Senator Dolph to succeed himself in the United States senate.

DETECTIVES' BOOMERANG

Baker Exonerated; Wright, Looney and Cason Ordered Suspended.

POLICE INVESTIGATION ASKED FOR.

Special Council Committee of Five to Conduct the Searching Examination.

SO RESULTS THE TRIAL OF CAPTAIN AMOS BAKER.

The Committee Reached a Decision at Midnight---Captain English, of the Police Board, Refused to Talk---Yesterday's Developments.

The Baker-Wright committee agreed on a report at midnight.

Amos Baker was cleared of the charges against him.

The suspension from the force of Chief of Detectives Wright and Detectives Looney and Cason was recommended.

A wholesale investigation of the entire police and detective departments by a special council committee of five was asked for.

That is the sum of the report of the Baker-Wright committee, which was completed at 12 o'clock last night.

This report is for the consideration of the general council and that body has the right to refuse to receive or to reject any portion of it.

In the meantime the most sensational feature is that the committee recommended the suspension of the three detectives who have figured so prominently in the investigation of the charges against Baker.

It was accepted as a fact by all the members of the board of police commissioners and assumed as a certainty by Captain J. W. English, chairman of that board, that the commissioners would be left to deal with anything that might have been found to be damaging testimony against the detective or police department.

Upon this point, however, the committee found no difficulty in arriving at a decision. They were acting as trusted representatives of the general council and it was to this body they were to look. The members of the Baker-Wright committee decided that the council and the mayor were the powers carrying on the investigation and that it was to these that further investigation should be looked for.

The charges against Baker kept the committee hard at work. The testimony of the witnesses was faithfully recalled and the entire ground was gone over. Every bit of material evidence for and against was held up to the light and sifted to its last analysis. The result was as the committee has formulated its report. It is a straightforward clear-cut conscientious report. There is no evasion, but the finding of the committee stands out in bold relief.

It is a document both interesting and sensational and one that may be the occasion of a special meeting of council. That it will be accepted in toto by the general council seems to be assured and every recommendation will doubtless be carried out to the letter. As to the recommendation requesting the appointment of a committee of five from council to investigate the police and detective departments there may be some fight.

Regarding this, when asked why the investigation was not referred to the board of police commissioners, Chairman Bell said:

"We are a council committee and are acting for the council, in a council investigation."

The other members all nodded assent.

The Baker-Wright Committee Report.

"To the Honorable Mayor and General Council: Your committee, appointed to investigate the charges preferred against Amos Baker, clerk of the recorder's court, by J. M. Wright, of the detectives' department, herewith submit this, their report:

"Your committee has investigated patiently and fully these charges, having been in session three full days, and having examined a large number of witnesses pro and con, and after careful consideration of the testimony introduced before the committee, we find that said Baker is not guilty of the following articles of the charges: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8 and 9 and a portion of 7; and we further find that said Baker is guilty of the charge preferred in article 6, and that portion of article 7 which refers to his having loaned $10 to Fred Cooper to bet on a gambling machine. But the opinion of your committee is that the offenses of which said Baker is found guilty are not of sufficient magnitude to authorize and require his discharge, in view of the fact that said offenses were committed more than two years ago, and prior to his official connection with the city government. We further recommend that the mayor appoint a special committee of five from the general council to fully investigate the official conduct and acts of the police and detevtive departments of the city of Atlanta. The evidence as brought out in the Baker investigation is of such a damaging character that we consider that it is to the interest of the public good that a thorough investigation be made, and we further recommend that, pending this investigation, Detectives J. M. Wright, D. S. Looney and Ed M. Cason be suspended from office. Respectfully submitted,

"W. S. BELL, Chairman.
"M. P. CAMP.
"ALBERT HOWELL.
"GEORGE H. SIMS.
"ARNOLD BROYLES.
"T. J. DAY."

Waitin' for the Committee's Report.

There were not less than thirty or forty people in the council chamber up to the time the Baker-Wright committee reported. A number of witnesses of a near-by investigating committee were in the room also and made the crowd larger. Captain Baker and his stanch friend, G. W. Hall, came in together about 10 o'clock. None of the attorneys remained to hear the report, though Messrs. Rucker and Rosser were present during the early portion of the evening. None of the detectives nor Colonel Glenn were present.

At 11 o'clock the electric lights in the council chamber died out and some one shouted that the committe had reported and didn't need any more light. But the gas jets were left burning brightly and an hour later the report was listened to by an enthusiastic Baker audience.

Then the committee members filed out and the duties of the Baker-Wright committee were at an end.

CAPTAIN ENGLISH WON'T TALK.

He Had No Comment to Make on the Committee's Report.

Captain J. W. English was told of the report of the Baker-Wright committee shortly after midnight this morning, but had nothing to say.

Naturally the report is not one that he will approve. He is chairman of the board of police commissioners, to which the members of the police and detective departments are amenable, and he had already announced that the board would conduct an investigation if the revelations before the investigating committee were of such nature as to warrant it. He said last night that he preferred to say nothing of the committee's action.

What action will Chairman English take today concerning the developments before the Baker-Wright committee? Will he act on the evidence produced there tending to show crookedness on the part of the detectives, or will he wait until council takes action on the report of the investigating committee?

The investigation, if ordered, will without doubt prove interesting. It will include within its scope the entire police department and will be far-reaching in its power. It will probably last several weeks.

CAPTAIN WRIGHT'S DEMAND.

He Writes a Card Asking for a Full Investigation.

Captain Wright, chief of detectives, and Detectives Looney and Cason, say they want an investigation.

Before the investigating committee last night came to a conclusion, Captain Wright and the two detectives decided to ask the council or some other tribunal for a full, complete and thorough investigation of the charges which have been produced by the investigation of the Baker case.

In making the demand Captain Wright sends the following card to The Constitution asking for its publication. In it both Detectives Looney and Cason join. The card reads:

Atlanta, Ga., January 17, 1895.—Editor Constitution: In the investigation of Captain Amos Baker certain charges were brought into the case against me by the defendant. Under the advice of my counsel, Hon. W. C. Glenn, that this committee had no power to try these charges finally, and by his direction, I did not introduce evidence in reply. However, they have been made and I feel it due to the people of Atlanta that they should be investigated, no matter how worthless the source. I had no notice or knowledge of them and the committee no power to decide them.

Hence, tomorrow I shall request an investigation before a tribunal having such power. As only one side has been heard on these points I request a suspension of judgment until my side has been presented.

J. M. WRIGHT.

INTERESTING TESTIMONY.

Captain Baker, the Detectives and the City Court Were All Involved.

Chairman Bell, of the Baker-Wright committee, rapped for order yesterday morning just as the bell in the courthouse clock was completing the last stroke of nine. There was an addition to the committee.

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SCENES IN BUTTE.

Tall Buildings Rocked Like Cradles After the Explosions.

THE AIR WAS FILLED WITH DEBRIS

People Were Killed Simply by the Terrific Shock.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE BEING RAISED

Surviving Victims and Families of the Dead Are Being Cared for by the Public—All the Hospitals Are Crowded.

Butte, Mont., January 17.—The appalling wreck of life and property by Tuesday night's explosion increased with further developments. The mangled remains of forty-five human beings are at the morgue and more are missing. Over one hundred are injured, many of them fatally. Every hospital in the city is crowded. Enough is known to warrant the statement that the death roll will reach sixty at least, while the injured number about fifty.

It was about 10 o'clock at night when the first explosion occurred. A small fire had broken out in a storage shed near the tracks of the Montana Central railroad. It was not suspected that explosives were stored in the structure, as such storage is in violation of the city ordinances which are particularly strict in this respect, owing to the danger arising from the presence of large quantities of high explosives used in mining operations. The firemen, therefore, went to work without any idea of danger, and when the first explosion occurred, killing at least twelve of the firemen, the calamity was wholly unexpected. The men rallied bravely, however, and with such of the fire apparatus as had escaped destruction, attacked the flames which, during the confusion had gained great headway. The work was progressing favorably when a second explosion occurred. The first, it is believed, was caused by nitroglycerine.

Cars of Giant Powder Explode.

It was bad enough, but the second, which resulted from the ignition of two cars of giant powder, standing on the sideracks beside the blazing building, was absolutely appalling in its force. The shock shattered buildings, knocked down chimneys and rent limb from limb of men within three hundred yards of it. It wiped out of existence what remained of the fire department, killing men and horses and converting the fire engines into heaps of twisted and discolored metal.

This explosion was the most fatal of the three, for the reason that when a quantity of giant powder stored in the warehouse of the Butte Warehouse Company blew up a few minutes later, there was practically no one left to be killed. The last explosion, however, was fully as powerful as the second. The warehouse was absolutely annihilated, not one stone being left upon another, and where the building had stood a great blackened hole, like the crater of a volcano, told of the force of the ignited explosive.

Most of the dead are so frightfully mangled that identification is impossible. Heads, arms, legs and other parts of bodies were this morning picked up all about the scene of the explosion within a radius of five blocks.

Parts of Human Bodies.

Between the Northern Pacific and Great Northern depots, a space of about thirty feet, the ground was literally covered with parts of human bodies, and with the dead and injured. The scene was one of horror and absolute destruction. Houses in the vicinity were as thoroughly wrecked as if a cyclone had passed through there.

Otto Floto, while assisting in carrying off the dead and wounded, saw an object passing in the air, and, upon investigation, found it to be a human head. Many of the killed contained no marks or bruises, having been killed by the concussion. Many were seriously injured by flying bricks, stones and other debris at a distance of several blocks from the explosion. The concussion was felt for miles and many of the largest buildings, like the Owsley block and Lewisohn building, rocked like cradles.

A woman whose name was not ascertained, was so affected by the shock that she gave birth to a child in the street.

The work of relief for the living victims, their families and the families of the dead, was taken up early yesterday and offers were received from all over the state. Samuel Hill, of New York, of the Montana Central Railroad Company, in whose yards the catastrophe occurred, telegraphed an order to draw on the company for any amount, and Hon. Marcus Daly made a similar offer.

Coroner Richards has commenced an inquest and it is possible that the criminal responsibility for the horror will be fixed.

The dead reported this morning as the result of the explosion number forty-nine, and the injured sixty-five. The bodies of four of the firemen have not yet been recovered. They are: Samuel Ash, David Mcees, Ed Sloan, P. L. Norland.

Their bodies were undoubtedly blown into fragments. The inquest began this afternoon. Coroner Richards had empaneled a jury, but County Attorney Wines discharged them and ordered another of representative men. The investigation will be a searching one.

KILLED BY HIS UNCLE.

Duff Blocker Demanded Satisfaction and Was Clubbed.

Anniston, Ala., January 17.—(Special.)—Duff Blocker, a young white man, died at his home near Sylacauga this morning from injuries inflicted by his uncle, John Blocker, several days ago. The latter was cutting wood from the land of his brother and Duff's father, Bird Blocker. When Bird discovered it and remonstrated with him John threw rocks at him and made him leave. Duff heard how his father had been treated and a few hours later went to his uncle to demand satisfaction. The latter assaulted him with a stick of wood and beat him into insensibility. The murderer made his escape.

CYCLONE SOUTH OF MOBILE.

Five Houses on Dauphin Island Blown Away.

Mobile, Ala., January 17.—A cyclone struck Dauphin island, thirty miles south of Mobile, Tuesday night at 9 o'clock. Five houses were blown away and four persons slightly injured. Battle's wharf, Montrose and Point Clear were also visited and several residences demolished.

The Grand hotel at Point Clear was damaged several thousand dollars. The total damage to property and oyster beds is about $40,000.

Suicide in Alabama.

Eufaula, Ala., January 17.—(Special.)—Jern McDonald, aged sixty-three years, who lived at Clio, a small village on the Eufaula and Ozark road, procured a rope and, retiring to the woods about half a mile from his home, hung himself today. He was supposed to be insane.

FAURE ELECTED.

Continued From Second Column First Page.

station. The president was received with a few cries of "Long live Felix Faure," but there was no enthusiasm. He drove directly to the Elysee palace.

Francois Felix Faure was, until this evening, a member of the chamber of deputies for the department of Seine-Inferieure. He was born in Paris January 30, 1841. He was under secretary of state for the colonies in the ministries of Gambetta, Ferry, Brisson and Tirard and was one of the vice presidents of the chamber of deputies preceding the present time. He had been a deputy for about fourteen years and has served on several of the most important committees of the chamber. Faure has made a legislative specialty of business questions, particularly those concerning the French merchant marine and foreign commerce. He served in the Franco-Prussian war as chief of a battalion of the Garde Mobile and was made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor on May 31, 1871.

The investiture of the new president with his official powers took place in the library of the Versailles palace. It consisted merely in Challemel-Lacour's reading to him the minutes of the assembly.

Faure at the Elysee.

M. Faure was met at the St. Lazare station by General Mercier, minister of war, and M. Hanotaux, minister of foreign affairs, and was accompanied by them to the Elysee. The palace was brilliantly lighted and ushers in gala livery stood at the doors. Casimir-Perier welcomed and congratulated his successor. Premier Dupuy then presented the resignation of the cabinet. M. Faure returned the ministry of marine tonight.

The crowd outside the ministry cheered with considerable fervor when M. Faure was persuaded by friends to show himself on the balcony. He was received with general enthusiasm. Everybody shouted, "Hurrah for Faure," and every bow or smile from the president was the signal for a new demonstration. When the president re-entered the salon he said to his secretary: "I have passed the most precious moments of my political career in this building."

Tomorrow the president will receive the officers of the staff.

The New President.

M. Faure is a tall, imposing figure, whose lines show the training he got in early life as a mechanic. Although a millionaire ship-owner, he has simple tastes. His election is a blow to the protectionist party. The substitution of reciprocity treaties for the Meline tariff is only a question of time. Meline's newspaper organ, La Republique Francais, admitted yesterday that Faure's election would mean the same as tariff reform.

The result of the election is received enthusiastically in Lyons.

Early this evening the United Press correspondent saw a copy of the letter sent by the duke of Orleans to Senator Buffet. It was mailed at Dover last evening. It was virtually a manifesto, declaring that at best the republic in France could be only provisional and he stands ready to step in and help the people the moment they call him. The letter is generally ridiculed.

The police suppressed, shortly before midnight, a special edition of The Secoil, which contained the letter. The effort was superfluous as nobody was buying the paper and the boulevards were calm as the rest of the city. A dispatch from Dover says that the duke of Orleans will return to London tomorrow morning.

A THREATENING PLACARD

Posted on the Walls in Colon, Colombia—A Request for Troops.

New York, January 17.—A special dispatch from Colon, Colombia, says: "The police removed yesterday from a wall on a principal street a placard, evidently emanating from revolutionists, threatening a conflagration and the use of dynamite for the destruction of the city because of oppressive taxation imposed by the government. The greatest consternation prevails here, and, in consequence of threats to destroy the city, a proclamation has been issued forbidding any one to be abroad after 9 o'clock at night. The local government, apprehensive of open revolt, has sent urgent messages to Bogota and Panama, begging that troops be forwarded here from the latter place."

Given Up as Lost.

London, January 17.—The rescuing parties which have been at work in the Diglake at Hanley, since the mine was overflowed by a rush of water from the old workings, have met fresh and impassable obstacles, and have consequently abandoned their efforts to reach the unfortunate men who were entombed alive. It is impossible that any of the miners whose escape was cut off by the flooding of the mine can still survive.

A Russian Defalcation.

Vilna, Russia, January 17.—An unexpected examination was recently made of the Credit bank in this city, the result of which defalcations aggregating 300,000 roubles were discovered. Treasurer Ditton, of the bank, shortly after the investigation was commenced committed suicide by poisoning himself.

Churchill's Condition.

London, January 17.—The following bull was issued by Lord Randolph Churchill's physicians at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon: "Lord Randolph Churchill is in an advanced stage of paralysis. Any change in his condition can only be slight and temporary."

Murdered by Anarchists.

Rome, January 17.—Signor Celli, attorney general of the province of Milan, was found murdered in his office in Milan this morning. His body was horribly mutilated. Every indication goes to show that the murder was the work of anarchists.

Knocked from a Trestle.

Laurens, S. C., January 17.—(Special.)—At 7 o'clock yesterday Nora Crim, a colored woman, was knocked from a trestle in the city by an incoming train. She was so badly injured that a leg was amputated. She will probably die.

The Anti-Jesuit Law Repealed.

Berlin, January 17.—In the reichstag today the motion of the centrists for the repeal of the ante-Jesuit law passed its second reading.

WILL REMOVE IT TO BESSEMER.

Purchase of the Steel Company's Mill at Fort Payne.

Birmingham, Ala., January 17.—(Special.) The first of the present week it was announced that the Birmingham Rolling Mill Company would build a steel mill in this city and that work on the construction of the same would commence within three weeks. Following that announcement now comes one that the DeBardeleben Steel Company has purchased the Alabama Steel Company's mill at Fort Payne, Ala., and will at once remove it to Bessemer, twelve miles from Birmingham, and put it in operation. The capital stock of the DeBardeleben Steel Company is $1,000,000 and it has the backing of the Bessemer Land and Improvement Company. H. F. DeBardeleben, who is at the head of the steel company, has been the greatest developer ever in this section and he will make the steel mill as great a success as he did iron-making.

Two Tramps Rob a Third One.

Mobile, Ala., January 17.—Last night, fourteen miles south of Mobile, two tramps in a box car on the Louisville and Nashville road held up a third one, robbing him of part of his clothing, his watch and other articles of any value. The two then at the point of two pistols made their victim jump from the train, which was running at schedule speed. Their victim is a Swede, who gives his name as J. Hefferen. He was pretty badly bruised from the jump.

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache, and all the ills produced by disordered liver. Only one pill a dose.

MYERS HAS THE POLE.

As the Race Now Stands He Has the Advantage.

ELECTIONS ARE ALWAYS WARM THERE

Both Candidates Declare That No Money Will Be Spent—Such an Election Would Be a Novelty in Chatham.

Savannah, Ga., January 17.—(Special.)—Next Tuesday will witness one of the warmest local political battles Savannah has ever had. It seems superfluous to thus qualify it for they are all warm here, but the circumstances surrounding the contest in the coming city election are interesting and in many respects original.

The two tickets before the people are as follows:

People's Ticket—For mayor, William Duncan; for aldermen, George J. Mills, John F. Lubs, Thomas H. McMillan, George H. Stone, J. L. Morrison, William M. Bohan, Joseph Hull, J. W. Smith, James McGrath, Thomas A. Folliard, C. D. Baldwin, John R. Young.

Citizens' Ticket—For mayor, Herman Myers; for aldermen, William Garrard, Henry Kolshorn, George W. Tiedeman, L. A. Falligant, J. J. Carolan, Hal H. Bacon, George A. Hudson, Charles A. Lamotte, E. C. Gleason, Harry Willink, W. J. Watson, Thomas Screven.

The people's ticket is also called the administration ticket, from the fact that it is a combination of the administration forces with a portion of the dissatisfied element of the Citizens' Club, which withdrew in the early stages of the campaign on account of a failure to agree on a nomination within the club. Dr. Duncan and J. F. Lubs were formerly members of the Citizens' Club and the former was at one time the club's prospective candidate for the mayoralty. He objected, however, to the methods employed in the nomination of Mr. Myers, as he stated, and tendered his resignation. He was afterwards agreed upon as the candidate of that portion of the club that withdrew and the administration forces.

Seceders Return.

The majority of the secessionists have returned to the club and are now supporters of Mr. Myers. Then, too, a large number of those who would have supported the present administration and Mayor McDonough if he had offered for re-election, are dissatisfied with the nomination of Dr. Duncan and will vote for Mr. Myers. There are about 5,500 registered voters. Of these it has been figured that about 2,100 are Americans, 1,500 Irish, German and other nationalities, about 900 Jews and about 850 negroes. A prominent politician who generally tries to figure himself out on the right side has put it this way: Mr. Myers will get at least 800 of the American vote, 700 of the Irish and German, 700 of the Jewish and Polish vote and 500 of the negro vote. This would give him at least 2,700 to Dr. Duncan's 2,650, but he thinks it likely that Mr. Myers will carry a much larger percentage of the American, Jewish and negro vote. In other words, he has made his figures as a minimum limit, and he counts on Mr. Myers's supporters being more active in coming out to the polls than those of Dr. Duncan, which would give him an advantage, though many of those registered fail to vote.

An Australian System.

Under the new law there are to be twenty voting precincts throughout the city which will have a tendency to bring out a much larger vote than would otherwise be the case. The ballot is to be printed by the city, with both tickets on the same slip and a blank form in case a voter desires to split his ticket and the voting is to be done in booths somewhat on the Australian plan. Each voter must write out his ticket if he splits it. He will be given only three trials and must finish within five minutes from the time he enters the booth. Illiteracy will make it necessary for a voter to cast a straight ticket, and he will know his own ticket only by the design which is placed at the head of it. On the Myers ticket the design will be a flag and on the Duncan ticket a wreath. A voter must mark the design in ink above the ticket for which he wishes to vote, or in case he wishes to split his ticket he must write it in full on the blank form.

Thousands of dollars have been spent in the election already in paying the poll taxes of voters previous to the registration. Under the new ballot law it will be a hard matter to buy a vote and make certain of the delivery of the goods. Of course both sides say that there will be none of this, but if there is no money spent on the day of the election, it will be the first occasion in many years where such has been the case unless the election was without a contest.

WORK FOR MAJOR KNAPP.

Complaint Is Made in Regard to Trackage and Transfer Charges.

Savannah, Ga., January 17.—(Special.)—The first complaint to come before the Savannah bureau of freight and transportation since it opened on January 15th was presented today by the Savannah Guano Company. It was claimed that there was a discrimination here with regard to trackage and transfer. In Charleston there is no charge for either service, while in this city the trackage charge is $1 and the transfer charge is $3.20. It is claimed that this charge is excessive and discriminating and Commissioner Knapp will make an investigation of it to see where the trouble lies.

Bishop Becker Is Going to Rome.

Savannah, Ga., January 17.—(Special.)—A meeting of the Catholics of Savannah was held tonight for the purpose of making arrangements for a testimonial to be given Rt. Rev. Thomas A. Becker, bishop of the diocese of Savannah, prior to his departure for Rome. Quite a large subscription was raised at the meeting. All the bishops are required to visit Rome once every ten years to give an account of their stewardship at the fountain head of Catholicism and Bishop Becker's time has nearly expired. He will begin his journey some time next week.

Must Hang Today.

Savannah, Ga., January 17.—(Special.)—Eddie Davis, convicted of the murder of Willis Brown, which occurred just a year ago yesterday, will pay the penalty for his crime on the gallows tomorrow. He was baptized by his minister today and says he is satisfied he has been forgiven for his sins. He is cheerful and says he will meet his fate like a man.

The Case Compromised.

Washington, January 17.—Secretary Carlisle today compromised the case against the Spanish steamer Conde Wifredo, libeled at Savannah, Ga. The vessel ran into a wharf while making a landing and was libeled by the wharf owners to pay the damage done. Representative Lester, of Georgia, recommended that the case be compromised with the stated result.

THE DEATH ROLL.

LaFayette, Ala., January 17.—(Special.)—Mrs. Bat Moore, aged eighty-eight years, died at her home three miles from town last night. She came here from Milledgeville, Ga., in 1830 and has resided here ever since. She has been confined to her room for fifteen years. She was a Methodist. She will be buried tomorrow at the city cemetery.

Hollonville, Ga., January 17.—(Special.)—Mrs. B. M. Owen, wife of Dr. B. M. Owen, of this place, died yesterday morning at 3:10 o'clock. She had been sick for several weeks. The funeral exercises were conducted by Rev. R. H. Blalock, of Mountville, at 10 o'clock today.

New York, January 17.—George O. Jones, veteran greenbacker, once a candidate on the greenback ticket, died yesterday at his son's home, on West Eightieth street, of erysipelas. He was seventy years old.

THEY MUST STAND TRIAL.

Judge Cole's Decision in the Case of the Recalcitrants.

Washington, January 17.—Judge Cole this morning delivered a decision in the cases of H. O. Havemeyer, John E. Searles, president and treasurer of the American Sugar Refining Company; John S. Shriver and E. J. Edwards, newspaper correspondents, and Allen L. Seymour, stock broker, indicted for refusing to answer questions asked by the senate committee appointed to investigate the relation of the sugar trust to senators and legislation.

Judge Cole held that the demurrers filed by the defendants to the indictments against them were void; they must stand trial for the offense charged.

Judge Cole overruled the demurrer to the indictment against Stockbroker Seymour without extended comment on the ground that the case was exactly the same as that of Stockbrokers MaCartny and Chapman.

As to the cases of Correspondents Schriver and Edwards Judge Cole said that the chief questions involved were the same as those in the MaCartney and Chapman indictment—that is, as to the general jurisdiction of the senate to proceed with the sugar trust inquiry, but several questions were also involved that had not been disposed of; first, as to the relevancy of the questions asked, and, second, that their answers might tend to make them liable to criminal prosecution. As to the relevancy of the questions, these correspondents were asked as to the sources of information which they incorporated in newspaper articles. They were examined, said Judge Cole, so far as to develop that they did not have personal knowledge of the information, but it was developed what their sources of information were. One of them obtained his knowledge from a member of congress, and the question as to the identity of that member. The question put to the other correspondent was substantially the same, although the person furnishing the information was not a congressman. This correspondent declined to give the source of his information on the ground that it was not pertinent.

Judge Cole said there was but one answer to that contention—it must have been pertinent. The grand jury could compel a person to disclose the basis for his information, whether the person examined has personal knowledge or not. The senate committee, he said, had a perfect right to compel a person to disclose the source of his information unless the correspondent had the right to be excused on the ground that their answers would make them liable to prosecution, or that the communication was a privileged one. It did not appear, Judge Cole maintained, that either of these correspondents claimed that his answers might incriminate him. If they claimed that, the court would have been obliged to look into the basis for the claim. If they did claim that privilege the indictments did not show it, and the question could be raised only after the defendants had entered their pleas to the indictments.

Not Privileged Persons.

That newspaper correspondents should claim the right to refuse to answer questions as to the sources of information, on the ground that the communication was privileged, was a new contention, said Judge Cole. That any editor, or other newspaper man, was to be a privileged person in this respect did not hold as it did in the case of a priest confessor or of a lawyer. Some court had yet to rule that it did hold. It seemed to Judge Cole that there could be no more dangerous doctrine than that a newspaper correspondent should publish something derogatory to a party or body and then go before a court claiming that it was a privileged communication which he had printed. That rule would be very demoralizing and have a dangerous tendency. There was no precedent and no basis for it. The demurrers in these cases were, therefore, overruled and the defendants, said Judge Cole, would be given the opportunity to show privilege when they pleaded to the indictments.

As to Messrs. Havemeyer and Searles, Judge Cole said that the only question left open for him to decide with reference to the other cases was whether the questions asked these witnesses were pertinent. It was claimed in behalf of Mr. Havemeyer that the pertinent questions were asked by Senator Allen and not by the chairman in behalf of the committee. The indictment of Mr. Havemeyer showed, however, said the court, that Senator Allen put the questions "for and in behalf of the committee," and, therefore, the indictment held in this respect. It was further contended that these defendants declined to answer because they did not have the requisite knowledge to do so. All that was asked, was as to the contributions to the democratic campaign fund of 1892, and as to the amount given. A witness could not be prosecuted for refusing to answer questions of which he had no knowledge. If that point had been raised before the committee it would have been a good point, but both Messrs. Havemeyer and Searles did not say that they had no knowledge of these contributions, and they did say that the books of the American Sugar Refining Company would show the amount contributed. They had, moreover, refused to produce these books and declined to answer on the ground that the questions asked were not pertinent to the inquiry. It was a very different question, said Judge Cole, when it came to whether the contribution of a large sum of money to a campaign fund had influenced legislation. It had been publicly charged that the contribution was for the purpose of preventing legislation adverse to the interests of the corporation giving it, and also that senators had been influenced in their votes by that contribution. The senate started out to investigate these reports and it had a perfect right to do so. The question, therefore, came down to one of pertinency. The money contributed was certainly a very important thing to ascertain. The newspapers had charged that the sum contributed was immense, but Messrs. Havemeyer and Searles had refused to tell what the amount was. The question was perfectly pertinent and should have been answered.

In continuing Judge Cole said it was also claimed that the questions about the amount contributed were not pertinent because the contribution was for local and not for national campaign purposes. It was perfectly clear and everybody knew that contributions made to national campaign committees of political parties went to national and local committees for parceling out, just as money given to state and local committees in a campaign where national issues were involved, went as much to help the national as the local candidate of the party receiving the contribution. The question was whether this money was used in the national campaign for the purposes of influencing legislation. Messrs. Havemeyer and Searles refused to show whether it was or was not. Their demurrers were, therefore, overruled and the indictments were good.

To Carry the Case Higher.

Mr. Nathaniel Wilson, representing Messrs. Havemeyer and Searles, called Judge Cole's attention to the charge in the indictment that Mr. Havemeyer had refused to answer questions. Mr. Havemeyer had simply refused to produce the books of the company of which he was president, said Mr. Wilson, and had not refused to answer questions as to matters of which he had personal knowledge. Judge Cole said he had considered that point and it amounted to the same thing, a refusal to give answers that could be obtained from the books.

Assistant District Attorney Taggart and the attorneys present representing the defendants, announced an agreement to consult as to the days to be set for the trials of the various persons whose demurrers had been overruled. The attorneys for Messrs. MaCartny and Chapman, the two brokers, have decided to surrender one of the indicted men, probably Mr. MaCartny, to the authorities, and then carry the case to the United States supreme court on a writ of habeas corpus. MaCartny and Chapman are on bail, and it will probably be arranged that the one to be surrendered shall remain in technical custody only and not be incarcerated in jail.

CONTESTING A WILL.

Relatives of the Late Robert W. Stubbs Seek to Break His Testament.

HIS ESTATE LEFT TO ONLY A FEW

Hazlehurst, the Superintendent of Construction of Macon's Sewers, Resigns: Investigations Are on in Macon.

Macon, Ga., January 17.—(Special.)—A very interesting case that was expected to be tried in Bibb superior court today has been postponed until next week. It is a contest to break the will of the late Robert W. Stubbs, of Bibb county, who died last year—unmarried and without brothers, sisters or parents. He left an estate worth about $35,000.

Stubbs was formerly a brilliant young lawyer of the Macon bar, but during the latter years of his life abandoned the practice. For some time prior to his death he resided with his uncle, Judge William Lundy, of Bibb, who lived a few miles from Macon. A short while before his demise Stubbs made a will and left his property to Linton Lundy, Ella and Ophelia Lundy, who are children of Judge William Lundy, uncle of the deceased. Linton Lundy is the executor of the will.

When the will was filed for probate before Ordinary Wiley last September a legal fight was made against this by Robert Lundy, another uncle of the deceased, and by Mrs. Lucy E. Barfield, Lucy Cowart, Emma Barfield, Mrs. W. T. Robinson, Elija Lynch, J. B. Kennedy and G. B. Stubbs, cousins of the deceased. They desired the will set aside, alleging that Stubbs was of unsound mind when he made the will and its provisions were inconsistent with the previous declarations of deceased. The contestants were represented by Estes & Jones, F. R. Martin and Hardeman & Son. The heirs, under the will, were represented by Gustin, Guerry & Hall. The contestants further alleged that undue influence was brought to bear on Stubbs by the family of William Lundy to make the will as he did and that much preparation had been made for the making of the will.

The will was drawn by Judge Warren D. Nottingham, and it was shown on the trial of the case before the ordinary that Nottingham just happened to make a social visit on Stubbs, who was sick, and Stubbs then requested Nottingham to draw his will. The will was written on common note paper. Ordinary Wiley sustained the will and admitted it to probate.

The contestants have appealed from his decision and prays the superior court judgment that the probate be dismissed and the will be declared void. The case will be fought hard and will, no doubt, be carried to the supreme court for final decision.

Other Court Notes.

In the admiralty case of Lang versus Long the plaintiff won.

The superior court is now engaged in the hearing of the suit of J. L. Robertson versus Macon Consolidated street railroad for about $550 damage for injuries sustained by plaintiff in being thrown out of his wagon while driving in Vineville. His horse was frightened by an electric car. Robertson is represented by H. V. Washington. The road is defended by W. L. Miller.

Following this case two interesting divorce suits will be tried. In one of them the defendant will interpose no objection to the divorce, but in the other case the defendant will stoutly resist. The husband is defendant in both cases.

Judge Ross, of the city court, has overruled the motion of defendant for a new trial in the case of Underwood versus Home Fire Insurance Company, of New Orleans.

Hazlehurst Has Resigned.

Mr. J. N. Hazlehurst has resigned as superintendent of the building of the Macon sewers. He was chosen to the place by Gaboury & Noble last October. Superintendent Hazlehurst and City Engineer Wilcox have not been able to get along very well together. Superintendent Hazlehurst's resignation is thought to be due to the fact that on yesterday three of the representatives of Gaboury & Noble were fined $25 each by the recorder on the charge of disorderly conduct and interfering with a city officer while in the discharge of his duty. This fine grew out of the Lumsden incident. Mr. Hazlehurst resigned as a member of the board of public works in order to become superintendent of the sewer construction. His resignation of the superintendency is quite a surprise. Mr. Stephen Noble, of the firm of Gaboury & Noble, will act as superintendent for the present. Gaboury & Noble's first superintendent was ex-Superintendent George Dole Wadley, of the Central road. He resigned and was succeeded by ex-Superintendent Moore, of the Southwestern road. He resigned and was succeeded by Mr. J. N. Hazlehurst.

Macon's Lexow Investigations.

The special committee from the city council consisting of Juhan, chairman; Mansfield and Hill, to investigate certain charges against the city sexton, will commence their investigations on Friday night. Chairman Peavy, of the cemetery committee of the council, will be invited by the special committee to be present during the investigation. It is presumed that the sexton will also be invited to be present. His side of the case will, of course, be heard.

The grand jury committee to investigate the charges against Superintendent Paschal, of the county chaingang, say yesterday's session was but the commencement of the investigation, and that it will be some time before they are prepared to render their report to the grand jury.

The sewer committee of the council to investigate the charges of incompetency, etc., preferred against the city engineer by Gaboury & Noble, the sewer contractors, have not yet finished their labors.

Admitted to the Bar.

This morning Mr. Eugenius A. Nisbet, son of the late Judge James T. Nisbet, of Macon, was admitted to the bar. He stood a brilliant examination and a bright and successful future is predicted for him. He has formed a partnership with Mr. Joseph Henry Lumpkin and they will practice in Americus. Mr. Nisbet was examined by the following gentlemen:

On common and statute law, by W. B. Hill; on equity and equity pleading and practice, Claud Estes; on pleading and evidence, DuPont Guerry; on the code and the constitution of the state and constitution of the United States and the rules of the superior court, C. C. Kibbee; on criminal law, W. H. Felton.

Mr. Nisbet has an extended acquaintance in Atlanta, where he lived several years, being connected with the Southern Railway and Steamship Association.

"The Mikado."

The opera "Mikado" was splendidly presented tonight at the Academy of Music by Macon amateurs. The large audience was delighted with the truly excellent performance and gave much applause. The cast was represented by some of the best known people of the city. All in all the performance was one of the best ever given by amateurs in Macon. The performance will be repeated at the matinee tomorrow afternoon and again at night.

Newsy Notes.

Professor B. M. Zettler, who resigned the superintendency of the Bibb county public schools, after twenty-two years' service, to accept the position of secretary and treasurer of the Bibb Loan and Building Association, has resigned this latter office with the view of moving to Atlanta to live. Macon will part with Professor Zettler with regret. He is an intelligent and courteous gentleman and a highly esteemed and progressive man.

As predicted in The Constitution would be the case, the two negro policemen, Gordon and Wallace, have been retired from the force.

The Broadstreet Company at Savannah wired to its legal representative, Mr. T. B. West, in Macon, to stop ten cars of oak and ash lumber from Dublin, which the company charged had been stolen. At this writing Mr. West has stopped seven of the cars here.

Mrs. S. R. Jaques gave a very elegant luncheon today to twelve of her lady friends.

The Cut Glass Euchre Club was delightfully entertained tonight by Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Wortham.

The late Thomas Guernsey left an estate worth over $100,000. His wife and two children inherit it.

Mr. E. B. Chichester

Blessed by Hood's

The Manager of a Lumber Co., Tells His Story.

"A year ago last spring I was taken with sore throat and could not swallow or sleep. Later my head and face broke out with little pimples. I felt dull and had no ambition to do anything. I did not care to eat, and what little I did eat did me no good. I am six feet, one inch tall and only weighed 157 pounds. The first bottle

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

of Hood's Sarsaparilla made such a change in me, I was surprised at myself. I have a number of men working here and I got them to take it, and now I do not go to town but what someone wants me to bring back a supply of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Well, now as to myself, I am on the fourth bottle. Today I can get out and do any kind of work and feel good. I weigh 176 pounds and am gaining flesh every day. What I eat tastes good and I am

Enjoying the Best of Health,

better than I have been for years. I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all for it was a blessing to me." EMORY B. CHICHESTER, Manager of Tuscaloosa Lumber Co., Hull, Ala.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

OUT OF THE REGULAR ORDER.

Mr. Booth, of Athens, Makes a Mild Sensation in Church.

Athens, Ga., January 17.—(Special.)—Some time ago Mr. Asa J. Booth, of this city, had some dealings with the Clarke County Building, Loan and Improvement Company, and subsequently a suit was entered against him by the company.

He appeared as his own counsel and entered the plea of usury. The case went against him and when the sheriff turned over his property to the purchasers at the sale, Mr. Booth sued the whole lot for damages, which cases are now pending in court.

Then Mr. Booth studied the question of usury thoroughly from a biblical standpoint and announced that he would lecture seven days upon that subject on Broad street, in front of the college campus. The lectures came off but had few hearers.

Mr. Booth has very firm convictions on this subject and yesterday afternoon at the Presbyterian church he was the center of an amusing incident. Rev. George W. Yarborough, pastor of the First Methodist church, had just finished a powerful talk to those present and then called for remarks from any one present. Mr. Booth arose and went back to the rear of the church and got a Bible. Then he came forward with it.

"Shall you read or I?" asked Mr. Yarborough.

"I will read and you can correct me if I am wrong," said Mr. Booth.

Mr. Booth then read a chapter on the law of usury from the book of Exodus. Mr. Yarborough reminded him that he was off the subject.

Mr. Booth turned to Leviticus and read another chapter on the same subject. Mr. Yarborough then remarked: "Brother, you needn't lecture this crowd on usury. They haven't got any money."

Mr. Booth finished his remarks on the subject, however, and, though off the subject under discussion, it is said that he read some very sound gospel truth.

A Tutor Resigns.

Professor A. Belcher, tutor in ancient languages in the university, has resigned his position in order to more thoroughly prosecute his studies in taking a post-graduate course. Mr. Joseph Akerman, the son of the late Hon. Amos T. Akerman, once attorney general of the United States, has been chosen in his stead.

Happily Wedded.

Tonight at 8 o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. Maria Hodgson, on Dougherty street, occurred the marriage of her daughter, Miss Annie Hodgson, to Mr. Arthur C. Cox, Rev. R. M. W. Black officiating. Miss Hodgson is one of Athens' charming and accomplished young ladies and Mr. Cox is a popular young railroad man.

A MANUFACTURING TOWN.

Rome Is Reaching Out for More Industrial Plants.

Rome, Ga., January 17.—(Special.)—Another enthusiastic meeting of citizens was held yesterday and it was decided to send a committee north at once to present the advantages of Rome and Floyd county for the manufacture of cotton goods to those who are contemplating moving south. Rome's receipts of 100,000 bales annually, the high quality of the Coosa river cotton, the railroad facilities, the cheap but intelligent labor and Rome's revenue to the coal fields are among the arguments which Romans declare make this a most enviable location.

A Great Industry.

Out on the edge of East Rome a great industry will soon be in operation. This is an aluminum furnace, and it is said by the projectors that 500 families will get their support from the works. Bauxite is the mineral to be used and Floyd county is full of it. This will be the largest furnace of the kind in America. After the furnace is in successful operation a factory will be built to make aluminum articles, such as opera glasses and the like. This mill will add 2,500 to our population.

Officers Sworn In.

Mr. J. P. McConnell has taken the oath of office of sheriff of Floyd county, along with Deputies Kilp Williamson and S. B. Albea, Tax Receiver R. L. Foster and others. Ex-Sheriff Jake Moore, for the first time in sixteen years, is not a county officer, and he leaves at once to begin his duties as assistant keeper of the penitentiary.

A DETECTIVE KILLED.

While Watching for Miscreants He Is Shot Down.

Chipley, Ga., January 17.—(Special.)—Mr. Charley Sivill was brought home today from Douglasville a corpse. He was employed by the railroad to watch for some parties who were shooting into the trains as they passed. He was shot while on the watch. He was born and raised here and was about twenty-five years old. The community is in deep sympathy with his widowed mother and his brothers.

—Marshal Kelly, of Monroe, arrived in Atlanta last night with Willie Williamson, an escaped convict, who got away from the Hagan camps on the 11th. The negro had been sentenced to four years for burglary.

ANY $7.00 CALF SHOE **$4.75** DOUBLE SOLE OR CORK

FOR THIS WEEK ONLY,

Sale of Ladies' $4.00 and $5.00 Shoes for $3.00 Still Going on at

Byck BROS. & CO.

Footcoverers to All Mankind, 27 Whitehall Street.

GORONA COAL COMPANY

243 DECATUR ST.,

WILL SELL YOU STANDARD BRANDS OF COAL AT REDUCED PRICES. OUR YARDS ARE FULL OF THE BEST COALS ON THE MARKET. PROMPT DELIVERY; FULL MEASUREMENT.

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WE ARE ON THE ALERT.

Our trade is only limited by the north and south poles. From sunrise to sunset, in evidence of this, we sold a party in Indian Territory recently, and he promised to visit us during the coming exposition. Sounds "far fetched," but it's a fact. Our goods, prices and business methods speak for themselves.

THE GEORGIA BUGGY COMPANY,

At our old stand, 39 South Broad; 34 and 36 South Forsyth Street.

WAGES CUT.

Cotton Mills Make a Small Reduction in the Weavers' Pay.

Augusta, Ga., January 17.—(Special.)—The Sibley cotton mills has made a cut of wages in the weaving room of 2 cents in plaid goods. On other white goods wages are lowered from 1 to 1½ cents per cut. This will lower the daily wages of weavers from 8 to 12 cents per day. The weavers consider it a violation of the agreement made years ago during the strike.

The Sale Confirmed.

The sale of the Murray Hill property by Receivers Miller and Carroll to Captain M. J. O'Connor for $2,200 was confirmed by Judge Emory Speer in the United States court this afternoon. C. B. Hight and J. G. White, creditors of the Murray Hill company, resisted the confirmation of sale. It was contended that the property was worth more than Captain O'Connor's bid. The value has increased by the city having bought adjoining property to be used for new waterworks. The rule charging Captain O'Connor with contempt of court in having cut timber off Murray Hill land after the court had granted an injunction restraining all parties interested from disturbing the property in any way was heard. Judge Speer decided that Captain O'Connor was in contempt and required him to make good the value of the lumber taken. The timber cut was worth $1,780.

Judge H. C. Roney was licensed to practice in the court.

The Gray case went over until Monday.

LEFT TO THE JURY.

Dr. Hinkle's Case Finally Goes to the Twelve Men.

Americus, Ga., January 17.—(Special.)—The last day for the speeches in the Hinkle trial opened dark and gloomy, but long before the crowds began assembling to hear the final efforts of the state's counsel against the prisoner and an hour before the time every available space was taken and hundreds were turned away. Interest was raised to the highest pitch, the powerful speeches of the defense Tuesday and Wednesday having stirred up the hitherto dormant public feeling and caused much anxiety to hear what the prosecution would have to say in the concluding scenes.

The argument of the prosecuting attorney began at 9 o'clock this morning and lasted until 4:30 this afternoon, with the exception of one and a half hours' intermission at noon. At 4:30 the judge began his charge to the jury, which lasted one hour, and the jury retired to make up their verdict. It is impossible to predict at this hour the result. The jury will hardly render a verdict before tomorrow morning.

A Happy Farmer.

Griffin, Ga., January 17.—(Special.)—J. A. C. Logan, of Akins district, was in the city yesterday and is one of the happiest farmers that we have seen. He don't seem to understand the cry of hard times and turns a deaf ear when such a suggestion as "hard times" is made to him. He says that he has killed one hog that weighed 350 pounds and has more yet to kill, with plenty of "hominy" to go with them, and that his neighbors are in the same fix. Mr. Logan says, and he is very philosophical in his views, that hard times are generally caused by the hue and cry of a class that "toil not, neither do they spin," and taken up by a better class who hardly know what real hard times mean. In Mr. Logan's opinion the average farmer is in better condition than usual now, and if they will plant less cotton another year they will indeed be "lords of the soil."

The Mink and the Pigs.

Covington, Ga., January 17.—(Special.)—Mr. James Worsham lost a number of young pigs in a mysterious way and the other day one of his servants was surprised to see a mink catch a pig and carry it to the side of a pond. Picks were secured, and digging after the varmint, it was discovered that the pig had been dragged into the den and the bones of the other pigs were also found. Three large minks were killed.

Hogs in Wilkes County.

Washington, Ga., January 17.—(Special.)—The hog industry has received a great impetus in this county during the past few months. People who have fattened and slaughtered hogs this winter are very much gratified with the result of their efforts. They have convinced themselves that it pays to raise meat in Wilkes county. From now on the industry will continue to grow in proportions. It is hoped that in a year or two a packing house will be established here so that hogs can be slaughtered at all seasons; that the expense of keeping them after they are fat till it is cold enough to kill, can be avoided. And besides, there are a great many crops that grow luxuriantly here in the summer on which hogs can be fattened at a very slight expense.

MURDER WILL OUT.

A Negro Woman Confesses a Crime Committed Fifteen Years Ago.

McDonough, Ga., January 17.—(Special.)—Julia Johnson, an old negro woman who was tried about twelve or fifteen years ago and sentenced to the penitentiary for killing Mrs. Farmer, of Clayton county, was tried here today for lunacy. She confessed the whole affair and says she killed Mrs. Farmer with an ax. She says it has been bothering her ever since and finally made her crazy. She never confessed to anybody before.

Going After Some Mills.

Athens, Ga., January 17.—(Special.)—H. H. Carlton, superintendent of the bureau of promotion, will leave Athens probably next Monday for Lowell, Mass. He will go to interest the cotton mill men in Athens as a desirable place for the location of their southern plants.

The Armour Packing Company, of Chicago, has established a branch of its business here.

Perished in the Cold.

Covington, Ga., January 17.—(Special.)—Last Saturday Mr. Jack Walden, a farmer living in Rockdale county, came to Covington and purchased a mule. About dark he left town riding a horse and leading the mule. He had been drinking and was advised not to start home. Sunday morning he was found lying in the road about two miles from town by a negro. He was carried to Mr. S. R. Thompson's, where he died from the effects of cold.

Griffin's Standpipe.

Griffin, Ga., January 17.—(Special.)—Messrs. Westbrook & Bennett have begun work on the foundation for the waterworks standpipe and expect to have it ready for the superstructure in a short time. The contract for the standpipe was let to a firm in Birmingham, Ala., but for some reason the construction has been delayed. However a part of the material has at last arrived and the balance will be on hand when it is needed. The unused portion of Meriwether street, between Ninth street and the Georgia Midland and Gulf railroad, has been selected as its location. The pipe will be ninety feet high, giving a sufficient pressure to throw water on any building in the city, and, together with the apparatus already in the hands of the fire department, will give all the needed protection against fire.

They Had Good Sport.

Cartersville, Ga., January 17.—(Special.)—Three of Cartersville's young men, Messrs. W. H. Milner, G. W. Young and A. B. Harrison, have returned home from a hunting expedition to the Atherton mill on Talking Rock creek. They hunted several days and bagged 150 partridges.

Miss Carter Dies.

Clarkston, Ga., January 17.—(Special.)—Miss Ellen Carter, who was burned a few days ago, died yesterday morning. Her brother, who was badly burned while trying to extinguish the flames, is getting on very well.

MADE A RUSH FOR HIM.

A Crowd of Excited Negroes Wanted to Make Mincemeat of a Drummer.

George W. White, a city drummer for G. K. Woodward, a dealer in silverware, fell into the hands of an excited mob yesterday and but for the interference of Detective Holcombe and Patrolman Seals would have probably been badly dealt with.

White went into the house of a negro woman, it is claimed by him, to sell goods. While there, so it is charged, he attempted an assault upon an eleven-year-old colored girl. The loud screaming of the girl caused a number of negroes in the neighborhood to gather and they made ugly threats. Detective Holcombe arrested the man and prevented further trouble.

DETECTIVES' BOOMERANG.

Baker Exonerated; Wright, Looney and Cason Suspended.

Continued From First Page.

Alderman Broyles being present for the first time.

The testimony began immediately. There was not a moment's delay for consultation or for speeches. Throughout the entire morning the testimony of all the witnesses was interesting, but at some points it was exceedingly difficult to determine whether it was Captain Baker, the detectives or the methods of the city court in handling gaming cases under the searchlight of investigation.

The committee had to deal with a very

CHIEF OF DETECTIVES WRIGHT.
Whose Suspension Is Recommended.

backward witness named W. H. Barnes. He had received a subpoena but had failed to respond. He stated to the committee that he had said that he would not come unless forced to. He was promptly fined $10 and the marshal was instructed to collect it from him. This fine had a very salutary effect and the witness decided, after a few moment's cogitation, that it was cheaper to apologize, state he didn't mean to be in contempt and try to get his fine remitted. He did this, the fine was remitted, and the witness instructed to go and sin no more.

Cooper Again on the Stand.

There was an exciting scene during the morning when Fred Cooper, who was the sensational witness of the first day's proceedings, asked the committee to protect him from Attorney Rosser. He said that Mr. Rosser had applied an unwarranted term to him and that he would ask the committee not to let him repeat it. Mr. Rosser stated that he would say nothing that the testimony did not warrant and would say inside of that line just what he pleased. Cooper left the stand and as he walked out of the enclosure was heard to murmur something. Trouble was expected, as Cooper is well known to be a fearless man and Attorney Rosser is as brave as he is determined. There was no meeting after the morning session, however.

Special Bailiff McConnell, of the city criminal court, was thoroughly cross-questioned by Attorney Rosser. McConnell, who was thoroughly ill at ease, swore that George Saxe had been arrested before the accusation had been sworn out and that he had given the sheriff the bench warrants for others before there had been any accusation made; that, in fact, Saxe was waiting to plead guilty before Judge Westmoreland and that a detective—Looney—had to be sent for to sign it. A decided effort to involve Solicitor Thomas in these peculiar proceedings was made, but the witness testified that he prepared all the papers and that the solicitor had nothing to do with them. During the examination of this witness Solicitor Thomas sat directly behind Colonel Glenn and suggested questions.

Captain Baker on the Stand.

Mr. Rosser called Captain Amos Baker to the stand, and the good-natured captain, who has not grown any thinner since the investigation began, quickly responded.

In answer to questions from Mr. Rosser he stated that he knew nothing about the Dunwoody transaction in which he is charged to have had a hand. He stated that George Roberts and another man had been convicted of this offense.

"What about that tivoli board and the $10 you loaned Chisolm and Cooper?" asked Mr. Rosser.

Captain Baker crossed his legs reflectively and repeated:

"That tivoli board? I know nothing about such a board and don't know what it is. Cooper did come to me and tell me he was going to a picnic and that he wanted to borrow $10. He said that he wanted to run a machine and that he had some money and wanted some more. I let him have the $10 but not Chisolm. There was nothing said about dividing profits. If there were any profits I haven't seen them yet."

Captain Baker uncrossed his legs.

"What about the time that a stranger dropped some money in a spittoon and when it was taken out you called for a divide?"

"I don't remember that," said Captain Baker, slowly, as if he were trying to call some transaction of that character to mind. Then he became very positive. "It never occurred."

Captain Baker also denied that he knew there was a crap room in operation in the National hotel building and swore that he never charged an entrance fee and never received a takeout. As he asked these questions Mr. Rosser was reading from the charges made against the newly appointed clerk of the recorder's court.

Where Captain Baker Was Ignorant.

"Captain Baker," said Mr. Rosser, "it is charged here that you associated with gamblers and saloon keepers; what about it?"

Captain Baker became suddenly very serious.

"I don't know gamblers when I see them," he announced. "I never saw a game of poker played in my life."

"It is charged that you associated with Harp."

"I met him only three weeks ago."

"What about Bob Lampkin?"

"I have known him about a year. I never saw him play cards. I heard that he was arrested once for gaming. I don't know anything about that, though."

"What about the charge relative to Tom Dodd and your receiving the goods when he was drunk and all that?"

"I was not there at the time this is alleged to have occurred and consequently know nothing about it."

Chasing Down Those Insinuations.

"Did you ever give information to any gamblers, captain?"

"Never," replied Captain Baker.

"It is insinuated, Captain Baker," said Mr. Rosser, "that since you have been clerk of the recorder's court you have given information to gamblers that enabled them to avoid arrest. Is that so?"

"It is not true," replied Captain Baker. "I only know what goes on in the recorder's court. I have never been in the detectives' office."

Didn't Know About the Stamps.

"What about those stamps that Mr. Hall bought, or is said to have purchased?"

"I know nothing about any stamps that were bought by Mr. Hall.'

Here Mr. Rosser suggested that Colonel Glenn had promised the committee that he would connect Captain Baker with the stamp purchase, but that he had failed to do so up to this point in the proceedings. Colonel Glenn was not at all pleased with the statement and said that he would have to protest against such remarks by opposing counsel. That opposing counsel had no right to argue the case until all the testimony was in, and that as a matter of fact, in the opinion of Colonel Glenn, the connection had already been shown. The examination of Captain Baker then continued.

"What about the man Tribble?" asked Mr. Rosser.

"Well," said Captain Baker, "he came up to me one day and said that he had been to the chief's office and had a talk. As a result of this visit to the chief's office he was able to tell me that I would need evidence. He said that he could get it for me a great deal easier than he could for the other side. I asked him if money was what he wanted. He said that it was, and I told him that I didn't have a 5-cent piece. He left me then."

Detective Looney's Dyspeptic Talk.

"Did you ever have a conversation with Detective Looney regarding the clerkship you now hold?" asked Mr. Rosser.

"Well—yes," began Captain Baker, hesitatingly. "Yes, I had a conversation with that detective. I was going to the office of Chief Connolly with a letter from Mr. Park Woodward in which it was stated that I had been appointed to the recorder's court clerkship and was to assume the duties at once. I met Looney at the station house. He knew all about the appointment and said to me: 'I have done all I could to keep my boy in, and I am going to do all I can to get him back.' This was the morning I took charge."

In Which Captain Baker Gets Puzzled.

Colonel Glenn then began the cross-examination of Captain Baker. Captain Baker admitted that he once kept a bar on Jones street and that he had been refused a license and that he then went to work for Mr. Hall. He also admitted that the National hotel bar was frequented by a tough element.

"Your ears are good?" suddenly asked Colonel Glenn.

Captain Baker thought Colonel Glenn referred to a previous question. He looked at his attorneys, looked at the committee and looked puzzled.

"I heard the—" he began.

"Your ears are good, Captain Baker?"

Captain Baker was quite sure they were.

"Your eyes are good?"

Captain Baker was just as certain of this.

"Your mental process is normal?"

Captain Baker answered in the affirmative, but the tone was less positive than before.

"You don't wear green glasses?"

Captain Baker made an involuntary movement of his right hand. He may have started to feel for the glasses. As it was he was very sure that he didn't wear green glasses.

What the Questions Led To.

"Then you knew about the blind tiger?"

Captain Baker smiled. For the life of him, up to that point, he couldn't imagine what Colonel Glenn was driving at.

"No, sir."

"You didn't know they were running a blind tiger?"

"I heard so," replied the witness, non-committally.

"You were told so by Mr. Hall?"

"I understood that they did that business."

"You were told so by Hall, weren't you captain?"

"Yes; I understood so."

"You knew that supplies were put out, too, didn't you?"

"Yes. That's the way I understood it."

Captain Baker, in answer to Colonel Colonel Glenn's question, said that John Langford had never given him anything and that he had bought several articles at Eiseman Bros.

"Hugh" and "You" Sound Alike.

"Didn't you know," asked Colonel Glenn, at the time you got that overcoat, that Hugh Wright was a notorious burglar?"

Captain Baker stated that he did not.

"Did Hugh have a character then?"

A look of genuine surprise spread over the countenance of the witness. He didn't try to conceal his feelings. He couldn't imagine what Colonel Glenn meant. He understood Colonel Glenn to say, "Did you have a character then?" Clearly, to the mind of the witness, there was a mistake. He was about to make some reply, when Colonel Glenn, who had observed the play of emotion on Captain Baker's rotund countenance, came to the rescue and reiterated the question slowly and plainly.

"Did Hugh—Hugh Wright—have a character then?"

Captain Baker looked relieved, and said that he guessed not. At this point Captain Baker stated that he got the coat from Hugh Wright, and that he wore it a great deal of the time, though not while it was at the station house. Captain Baker denied all connection with the pistol job on the drunk man, where the man was arrested, etc.

Was It Information by Telepathy?

"You knew that a job was put up on the drunk man, didn't you, Captain Baker?"

"I heard so."

"Who told you?" insisted Colonel Glenn. "Wasn't it Hall?"

"I don't think so."

"Didn't he swear that he told you so?"

"I think not."

"Didn't he say that he never had a secret from you?"

"He told me a great deal," was the evasive answer of the captain.

"You had trouble with a man once and took a pistol away from him?"

Captain Baker replied that he had taken away a pistol from a drunk man, and that he had turned it over to a third party, who

CHAIRMAN BELL.
Explaining the Findings of the Committee.

was Fred Cooper; that the pistol had not been returned by Cooper, but had been sold by him. Captain Baker also stated that Cooper gave him a portion of the money, something which he has never denied. He said that he made no effort to get it from Cooper, because Cooper said that he was going to keep it and he knew that Cooper would keep it if he said he would. Captain Baker denied that he knew when the uncle of the man called—that is at the precise time—but said that he had been told about it later by Fred Cooper. He also admitted that he did not devote the proceeds to charitable purposes.

Captain Baker also testified that he did not know what time of the day the man Green was robbed. He said that his information came to him through a negro porter, and that he received this information in the afternoon. He testified that Hall had not come to the bar up to that time.

Captain Baker denied that the man had been drugged by whisky from the bar. He stated that he had not seen Green and Falvey together. He also stated that the affair occurred in the rear of the National hotel.

Charity Is Mentioned Again.

The amiable captain's attention was then directed to the money he loaned Fred Cooper and the tivoli board. Captain Baker stated again that he had loaned the $1° to Fred Cooper, but not with the hope of securing any profits.

"You knew that Cooper wanted to cheat and rob, didn't you, Captain Baker?"

"No, I did not."

"You knew he wasn't going to run a charitable institution, didn't you captain?"

"I know that he came back and gave me $10, and that is all."

Captain Baker denied all knowledge of a craproom.

"Then Mr. Hall is mistaken when he says that he told you about it?"

"I do not know that he said that."

"How many men would have to be in a game of craps before you saw it?"

"I wasn't where I could see them."

"Did you see any poker playing?"

Captain Baker was forced to confess that he had not.

A Low Order of Wit Injected—Puns.

"Did you ever play poker, captain?"

Captain Baker quickly admitted that he never had.

"Do you know whether they use a drawing knife when they draw cards?"

"I don't know. They may use razors," innocently replied the captain amidst roars of laughter.

"It's true that they sometimes raise 'er," retorted Colonel Glenn, "isn't it?"

This struck Captain Baker as particularly

DETECTIVE D. S. LOONEY.
One of the Three Detectives.

good and he agreed at once with Colonel Glenn.

"Hasn't your education been neglected?" asked the cross-examiner, referring to the fact that, although Captain Baker was three decades old, he knew nothing about poker.

Captain Baker was positive that he didn't know.

"What did Mr. Hall employ you for?"

"To work," quickly replied Captain Baker.

"Wasn't it on account of your lamb-like innocence?"

Captain Baker was modest on this point and evaded the question by saying he didn't know.

Colonel Glenn wanted to know what was sold at the Big Bonanza and the captain promptly replied "whisky and beer."

"How do you know?" asked Colonel Glenn, pushing the question.

"I sampled it," was the honest answer.

Was This Charity, Also?

Captain Baker stated that he had frequently seen policemen in the National hotel bar. When asked to name them he said that he remembered Looney very vividly. According to Captain Baker this detective was an object of charity. He got cigars and whisky without paying for them.

"What evidence did you have of Looney's protection?" asked Colonel Glenn.

"I was told to let him have anything he wanted."

"Were you ever warned by him as to when a raid would be made on the blind tiger?"

"No, but I understood that he warned the tiger."

Here Colonel Glenn left off and Mr. Rosser began the redirect examination of the witness.

"How frequently would Looney come into the bar?"

"Every day that he was in town."

"What did you give him?"

"Well, he asked for a cigar and I would lay out a handful and he would leave one."

"Did he ever get any whisky?"

"Yes. He'd come by and say that his wife was sick and ask me to fix him up a vial. I would. Sometimes it would be a pint and sometimes a half pint. His wife was sick nearly every night."

In answer to questions by Mr. Rosser Captain Baker said that he did not believe that it was part of his duty as barkeeper to betray his employer even if he knew what was going on. On the recross-examination Captain Baker acknowledged that there were other jobs in Atlanta besides bartending.

Five Dollars Was Sent Fluttering.

The name of W. H. Barnes was called, but he was not in the room. A subpoena was given to the marshal, who at once went after him. In the meantime J. C. Ray was sworn. Ray was an exceptional witness.

He testified that he knew Fatty Grubb and that this same Fatty Grubb had received $5 from him to have a gambling case disposed of. He said that Fatty Grubb had told him that he could have witness' name scratched off the docket at the police station. The witness paid the $5.

"Did you ever meet Looney?" asked Mr. Rosser.

"Yes," replied Ray, who was beginning to shed light on Looney's connection with the transaction; "I met him shortly after on a street car. He said: 'They're raising hell with the boys,' and I said, 'I hear so.' He said, 'yes.'"

Ray was shown the list and his name was not on it. His $5 proved to have been a good investment.

That Very Backward Witness.

Marshal Humphries had succeeded in finding Witness Barnes and brought him before the committee. He stated that the subpoena he had received on the day previous asked for his attendance at 2 o'clock and that he never received it until 3:30 o'clock and he didn't think he had to come and was so advised by his lawyer, for whom, he said, he desired to send. He also admitted having said that he would not come until forced to.

Committeeman Howell moved to fine witness $10, which was done. Barnes then went upon the stand. He testified as to the Proudy transaction. He said that he had gone to Chief of Detectives Wright at the request of Proudy and had tried to get the case dismissed without paying anything. He said that he talked first with Looney and that Looney seemed favorable, but that Wright insisted upon a payment of the $25.75; that this was paid and a receipt demanded. Before the receipt was given, according to Barnes, Captain Wright had said that Proudy need not appear, but that after the receipt had been secured Captain Wright stated that it would be necessary for the defendant to answer to the call of his name.

Later Barnes apologized to the committee and the fine was remitted.

Interesting Documents Introduced.

Mr. Rosser then said that he would detain the committee but a short while longer. He had two documents that he desired to introduce. One was an accusation containing the names of Steve Herring, Jeff Tolbert, George Saxe and J. C. Cheney with the name of W. A. Smith written in. The other was the indictment of M. B. McElveen and Joe Thompson. Mr. Rosser said that these were the outcome of the Cunningham affair and that Harp was implicated and that the name of Harp was not presented to the grand jury by Looney and Cason.

"Come around, Mr. McConnell," said Mr. Rosser. "I want to investigate the city court a while."

Solicitor Thomas moved nearer the seat occupied by Colonel Glenn and was an interested portion of the audience.

Mr. L. McConnell said that he was a special bailiff in the city court. He was shown the accusation containing the five names first mentioned and stated very positively that Solicitor Thomas had nothing whatever to do with it.

"Looney came to me one day," said Witness McConnell, "and asked me to draw up some accusations for Cason to sign. This is it, containing the names of Steve Herring, Jeff Tolbert, George Saxe and J. C. Cheney."

This accusation was signed by D. S. Looney, the detective, and not Cason, and it was to explain this that the witness continued:

"I drew up the accusation and made out the bench warrants in order to have everything ready. I inserted the name of E. M. Cason at the top, but leaving the blank place for him to sign. I put these in my desk. This was in the forenoon, but Cason did not come. I telephoned in the afternoon to Looney and asked him why Cason hadn't come, and he said Cason had gone home, as his baby was very sick.

"Sheriff Barnes then told me that George Saxe wanted to plead guilty before the judge in chambers. I at once telephoned to Looney and he came. I told him that there was a man ready to plead guilty and there was no accusation. He signed it and I scratched out the name of E. M. Cason at the top."

Where an Explanation Was Needed.

"What about the name W. A. Smith which is in there? When was that put in?" asked Mr. Rosser.

"That was put in before Looney swore to it."

"Isn't it true that you gave the bench warrants to the sheriff before the accusation was signed?"

This question appeared to get McConnell badly rattled.

"If I did," he replied, "it was an oversight. I don't remember it. They must have been given to him with some other papers."

McConnell at this juncture exonerated Solicitor Thomas completely. He said that the solicitor had nothing to do with the preparation of the papers and only saw the papers when the arrests had been made.

"What about the name of W. A. Smith?" insisted Mr. Rosser.

"It was not written at the time of the others," answered the witness. "It was put in at the time Looney swore to the accusations. The others were put on the docket before Looney swore to the accusations."

"Then you got the papers into a dilemma?"

"Yes."

"Quite a dilemma?"

"Yes."

"A real honest man looking at the accusation and the docket wouldn't like the looks of things, would he?"

"No," answered the witness, ruefully.

"You sent out the warrants before the accusation was signed?"

"They must have got mixed with the other papers," replied the witness.

"That's the way you transact business in the city court, then?"

"No."

Firing Questions at McConnell.

"Do you arrest men without accusations?"

"No."

"Who signs the bench warrants?"

"I do."

"You do?"

"No, the judge does."

"Didn't you tell the judge that the accusation was signed?"

"I did not."

"Does he sign bench warrants without knowing anything about them?"

"No."

"There was no accusation against the men when the warrants were sent out, was there?"

"Well—"

"Answer my question," interrupted Mr. Rosser.

"None."

"This was dated the day before Looney signed it, wasn't it, and was not the date changed?"

"Well, I think not."

"Is it a false date or not?"

"I do not know."

"You got your information one evening; the next morning before court Saxe was in court ready to plead guilty, the warrants were in the hands of the sheriff and there was no accusation?" queried Mr. Rosser.

Looney Again.

"No, it was not that way. Saxe plead guilty the next afternoon."

"Before any warrants were out?"

"No, I suppose not."

"At whose instance was affidavit made to the accusation?"

"Well, I telephoned Looney."

"Didn't Looney tell you he had a name to add?"

"I don't remember."

It is not uncommon for you to get a man before there is any charge against him?"

"It is uncommon."

"What about John Tye?"

"I don't know anything about it."

Assistant City Attorney Colville suggested to Mr. Rosser that he was pursuing an investigation as to the city court and had wandered from the track. Mr. Rosser admitted this and did not question the witness further. As soon as the cross-examination of McConnell was over, Solicitor Thomas, who had suggested questions to Colonel Glenn during the direct examination of this witness, walked over to where Mr. Rosser was sitting and held an animated conversation with the attorney for some minutes.

Station House Keeper Foute Testifies.

The next witness called was Station House Keeper Foute. He was wanted by the Baker side of the investigation to tell about the Proudy fine. He said Chief Wirght had handed him an envelope containing $25.75 and had marked on it that it was the collateral of J. D. Proudy. This envelope the witness had placed in a second envelope and it had disappeared. He said that there was a chaingang docket, a recorder's dock-

COLONEL PARK WOODWARD.
Listening to the Proceedings.

et and a station house keeper's docket. He said that in the chaingang docket the Proudy fine had been marked remitted and that it was in the handwriting of Station House Keeper Joiner.

"By looking at the docket," asked Mr. Rosser, "can you tell that you ever owed the city $25.75?"

"No.

"Yes, but I didn't know then, nor do I know now, whether it was my duty or not."

"Why did Chief Connolly report it as remitted?"

"I do not know."

"Are the proceedings of the recorder's court handed down each day?"

"Yes."

"How does it happen that the report of the day on which the Proudy case was disposed bears no mention of it?"

"I don't know. It was said he had been fined. I reported that I had no money."

"Then, how does it happen that Chief Connolly reported it remitted?"

"I don't know."

"You didn't report to Chief Connolly regarding the money, did you?"

"I did."

"Are you positive?"

"I am positive—very positive.'

Evidence in Rebuttal.

Colonel Glenn then introduced the report of the detective department for 1893 and 1894. He called attention to the fact that he simply desired to show that the detectives had done good work.

Charley Howard was called and testified that he helped Pemberton with the blind tiger. Colonel Glenn wanted to show by this witness that no one had ever hinted police protection to him, but that, on the contrary, Pemberton had told him to watch out for the detectives. Howard was not permitted to tell what Pemberton said.

Fred Cooper was recalled and testified that he had seen Hall work a flimflam game on men who were too drunk to see it, and on men that he thought were green enough to stand it. He said that Hall would retain a coin in the palm of his hand.

"What number of respectable people—lawyers included—frequented the National hotel bar?" asked Colonel Glenn.

"None."

Cooper denied that he had been fired by Hall for burglarizing the store. He also said that he saw Hall with patent leather shoes on that Hall said he didn't pay for.

Cooper Asked for Protection.

"I have noticed in the papers and have been told," said Cooper, after he had finished as a witness, addressing the committee, "that Mr. Rosser in examining wit-

DETECTIVE ED CASON.
Whose Suspension Is Recommended.

nesses referred to me as a thief. I want to ask the committee to protect me. He had no right to call me that. All he found out about me was from my own testimony. I do not believe that he has a right to treat me in such a manner. If he wants to impeach me, he knows the proper way in law. For the sake of my family I ask that Mr. Rosser be not allowed to make any further references of that kind."

"Isn't it true," asked Mr. Rosser, "that you stated that you received $40 of stolen money? Didn't we have a conversation yesterday, and didn't I tell you that I would say nothing that the testimony did not warrant me in saying?"

"Yes, but you gave me no satisfaction. I ask the committee to protect me."

"I shall say nothing that is not warranted by the testimony," said Mr. Rosser, "and I shall say in that limit what I please."

Other Witnesses on the Stand.

Deputy Sheriff W. D. Green was put upon the stand by the Baker side, but proved to be an unsatisfactory witness. He said he had brought Cooper from Savannah once and that Cooper had "cussed out the detectives generally." Witness stated that he could not be specific as to what Cooper said, as he didn't charge himself with it, and that he did not, in fact, remember anything he said.

Oscar Hall testified that he once heard Looney say to Saloonist Hall, "they came near getting you."

Called Cooper's Testimony "An Infamous Lie."

The testimony of Fred Cooper was denounced to be, in one instance, by G. W. Hall, the saloonist, an infamous lie.

"What about the charge that you ever did the flimflam trick?" asked Mr. Rosser, when Hall took the stand in rebuttal.

When Hall got upon the stand he was angry. He made no effort to conceal it, or was not able to hide it. His eyes flashed and his lips trembled. He was angry, decidedly angry and his voice indicated it when he replied.

"Any charge," he said, "or any intimation to that effect is an infamous lie!"

"What about those patent leather shoes?"

The books of J. C. & I. Daniel will show that. I have an account there."

All the Testimony In.

This concluded the testimony. Messrs. Rucker, Rosser and Hill conferred and announced that they would submit the matter without argument.

Colonel Glenn said that it was simply a grand stand play, but that he would accept the burden of calling for argument. This, he did, and the committee gave to each side an hour and a half for argument. It was then nearly 12 o'clock and the committee adjourned until 2, when the speeches were to be heard.

SPEECHES FULL OF LIFE.

The Argument on the Baker Case Was Highly Entertaining.

There was scarcely standing room in the council chamber when the afternoon session opened.

Within the horseshoe bend were gathered members of the general council not on the committee of investigation, prominent attorneys of the city who have been taking quite an interest in the case, leading business men who have been watching the drift and many of those who have been on the witness stand during the trial.

Just outside of the railing, resting upon it and crowding up against it was a crowd both large and mixed. In it was the man with nothing to do and the man who had left his business to hear and see what was going on.

The members of the committee sat upon the stand in the same line as upon the other days of the trial, Mr. Fulton Colville, assistant attorney for the city, being on the left, while at his feet were grouped Looney and Cason and two or three witnesses. Captain Wright sat in the same place he has been occupying since the trial began and next to him was his attorney, Colonel W. C. Glenn, who has so relentlessly prosecuted Captain Baker and defended the detectives.

Just in front of Looney and Cason was Mr. Park Woodward, city clerk, carefully watching all that was going on.

An interesting group was made up of Captain Baker and Mr. Hall, sitting side by side and Mr. B. H. Hill, Mr. Tinnie Rucker and Mr. L. Z. Rosser, Captain Baker's attorney.

Mr. Bell, chairman of the committee, turned to the city marshal just as the clock was striking 2, and asked for order, and as the sound of the marshal's stick died away the chairman remarked:

"The committee is now at your pleasure, gentlemen."

There was a mingling of heads on Captain Baker's side of the house for a minute or two. Mr. Hill, Mr. Rucker and Mr. Rosser appeared to be making the last details of the closing scene, while Captain Baker and Mr. Hall leaned over, attentive listeners.

The house, too, studied the picture, but there was another picture which caught the attention of the house.

Colonel Glenn's Brilliant Argument.

A rap from the chairman of the committee informed the attorneys that the committee had no more time to spare. Mr. Rosser arose and at the same time Mr. Glenn came to his feet saying.

"If it please the members of the committee, I have here a paper I would like to submit in evidence. I had intended to do it before, but forgot it. It is the court paper in that Seltzer suit of which Harp testified."

Mr. Rosser took the paper, studied it a minute and then handed it back to the court, saying that he had no objection to Mr. Glenn's request.

Mr. Glenn opened the argument and his presentation of the case was an excellent one—one which challenged the admiration of the attorneys on the other side. The attorney declared that the real scope of the trial or investigation was to determine whether or not the charges against Captain Baker had been established in such a way as to render him unfit for the place he was filling. Mr. Glenn declared that it was not within the power of the committee to investigate the detective department, asserting that if that department was not straight there was a proper tribunal before which the membership of the department could be and should be arraigned. He said that no charges had been filed against the department and that no notice was given them of the charges brought out and that testimony was wholly ex parte. He asserted that the attack was for the purpose of hiding the real issue—the charges against Baker. Mr. Glenn took up the charges against Baker, one at a time, and declared that each one had been substantiated. He made a lengthy reference to Baker's associates at the National hotel barroom and scored the people generally.

Mr. B. H. Hill followed Mr. Glenn and was in the act of starting his address, when Mr. Glenn interrupted him, saying:

"If it please this committee I would like to state that Captain Wright's daughter is at the point of death and ask that he be excused from further attendance, as his presence is not necessary by any means.'

Mr. Hill's Strong Speech.

The request was granted and Captain Wright left the room, the large crowd parting slowly as he went out to allow him to pass.

Mr. Hill took the papers containing the charges and went through them slowly, but fully and rapidly. He declared that Baker was not guilty of one thing and that the case was made against him to get rid of him. He arraigned the detective department in the most severe manner imaginable and declared that it had been shown to be corrupt. Mr. Hill spoke of the appointment of Captain Baker and said that Baker's appointment did not suit some people and that Captain Wright was asked to look into his character and see what it was. This was due, some of the department claimed, because a poker game which was to have been raided was given notice in time to get away and Baker was suspected with having given the information when there was no possible chance for Baker to have obtained the information in any way. Mr. Hill declared that when Baker asked for an investigation he was practically refused one and that every member of the general council was informed that he was a suspect. It was a star chamber scheme, he said, to get rid of Baker. Mr. Hill applauded the course Baker had persued in not giving away anything about Hall's business, with whom he was working, and claimed that while he was a respector of the law in every way, he would have done the same. Mr. Hill handled the detectives and the witnesses introduced by that side without gloves and was several times applauded, but the applause was cut short by the presiding officer. He referred to Mr. G. T. Dodd and said that it was wrong to have pulled his name into the trouble, and that a man who would do so was not the right kind of a man for the police force of the city. Mr. Hill spoke for nearly an hour and made a good, strong case against the detectives and a clear defense of Captain Baker.

Mr. Rosser's Effective Talk.

Mr. L. Z. Rosser followed Mr. Hill and his speech was one of the features of the trial. It was strong, full of argument and was delivered in an excellent manner. He defended his client in a most complete way and arraigned the detectives severely, so much so that something akin to sympathy was started for them. He took the hobos, the crooks, the thieves and thugs up one at a time and gave them tongue lashings of the most severe manner. He called the witnesses presented by the detectives by name and when he had completed with them the house had heard some of the roundest, soundest and most severe roasting that has taken place in Atlanta in a long time. He began with Captain English's testimony and said that while he had every respect for the captain, it was clearly shown that the only mistake Park Woodward had made was that he appointed Amos Baker clerk to the police court without asking the captain about it.

"The truth," said Mr. Rosser, looking right at Mr. Woodward, "is, Park, that you ain't a very good appointer, anyhow."

Captain Wright Scored.

When he came to Captain Wright he took him to pieces and put him back again. He went for Looney without gloves and even worse than he did Captain Wright. He charged him with being the associate of hobos and a with being the associate of hobos and a running mate of Falvey. Then Mr. Rosser took the testimony of Falvey and described the evident pride with which he admitted on the stand that he was the lover of the hobo queen, Jessie Bone. It was an interesting part of the gentleman's address when he looked right at Detective Looney and charged him with having been cognizant of the many misdeeds which had darkened the history of Atlanta. He said that Falvey had admitted that he had not made an honest dollar in years.

"And if he were to find himself with an honest dollar," said Mr. Rosser, "the eagle

FRED COOPER ASKS THE COMMITTEE'S PROTECTION.

on that dollar would hang its head in shame.'

He recounted the history of the entire story as it was brought out on the witness stand, and paid his compliments to the witnesses one after another, showing the weight he attached to the testimony of each one. He declared that it was wrong to sell liquor without license and advised Hall not to do so any more, but at the same time declared that Hall was as much superior to any of the men interested as it was possible to be. Mr. Rosser's effort was one of the best ever heard in the council chamber. He spoke for an hour and a half, and when he was through many of his friends crowded around him to extend congratulations.

Colonel Glenn Closes.

The last speech was made by Mr. Glenn, and those who heard it are of the opinion that it was one of the best efforts of his life. He talked right straight to the case, and though it was apparent that the feelings of the house were against him and his side of the case, he caught the audience and when he completed there was a good round of applause. Bright, quick and pleasant were many things he said and the house fully enjoyed and appreciated the treat given them. Mr. Glenn began by saying that Mr. Rosser was a truthful man, and that he uttered a truth when he said that he did not desire to argue the case and had lived up to the desire. The gentlemen on the other side had not infringed the rule they had not argued over an hour and a half. They had done everything else except argue it.

He assumed all responsibility for the failure of the detectives to reply to charges brought against them in this evidence. This was not the place to try it. He represented a cold, passionless sentiment in favor of the upholding of the law and maintaining the fair fame of the city.

The charges were not drawn by lawyers. The able chairman of the police commission had knowledge of gaming in the city. He directed a prosecution. There was a leak. The men escaped. It had never happened before. It happened after the associate and friend of that class was given an official position. Why so? The chairman called for a report. It was made. Mr. Baker demanded an investigation. What wrong is there in judging him by his associates? Baker and Hall had been intimate for years before, all during these illegal acts, since then and now. Mr. Glenn took up the charges against the criminal court of Atlanta and against Dr. Foute.

He contended that an effort was being systematically made to bring the administration of justice into contempt; that it was a drawn battle between the law-abiding and the lawless; that the retention of Baker meant a victory for the latter class.

The committee was not asked to convict Mr. Baker of any specific offense, but simply to say that he ought to get out. They could go further and recommend an investigation of the detective department if they saw proper.

Mr. Hall was the head center and organizer of this element. A man of will, force of character and ability with numbers of obedient slaves held in chain by charges of crime against them others had failed to unearth. Chief Connolly had not done so. Chief of Detectives Couch had never done so. Patrolmen on that beat had not done so. His system was an admirable one. Why, then, blame these detectives for a failure where every one else had failed? Hall, like a dying snake, had turned and struck the men who had at last run him down.

This organized element had captured this post in the city. Should it go on until one after another had been taken possession of and the city given over to them?

A Card from Colonel Glenn.

Editor Constitution: The statement made in your paper of yesterday does a good, faithful and upright officer, unintentionally, a grave injustice. I am thoroughly familiar with the evidence in the investigation before the Bell committee and there is no evidence connecting Solicitor Lewis Thomas in any way with improper conduct in the discharge of his official duties. There is no evidence connecting him with any collusion with the detectives and with any malfeasance in office.

The evidence of Mr. McConnell, the assistant of the solicitor, showed that Mr Thomas was not present when the accusations against Saxe and Smith were drawn and also that Smith's name was put in the accusation before the same was sworn to, and that the accusation was sworn to and perfected before the plea of Saxe was taken.

There is no evidence showing that Solicitor Lewis Thomas knew anything about any irregularity having occurred about the preparation of the accusation. Mr. McConnell swore that if there was anything wrong, which he denied, that he alone was responsible. I have tried cases in Mr. Thomas's court with him and against him. He is an able and vigilant officer and I make this statement because I think he is entitled to it. W. C. GLENN.

Florida's Masons.

Jacksonville, Fla., January 16.—(Special.) At today's session of the Florida grand lodge of Masons James W. Boyd, of Bartow, was elected grand master, and Dr. Henry Robinson, of this city, was, for the nineteenth time, chosen grand secretary.

HIGH TREASON PLANNED.

Labor Leaders Discussed a Proposition to Overthrow the United States.

Des Moines, Ia., January 17.—It has just leaked out that high treason was planned and the execution of the plans urged by one of the Chicago men in the confidence of and who had sympathy with Eugene V. Debs, James R. Sovereign and others of the leaders of the American Railway Union strike at Chicago last summer.

There can be little doubt that they actually contemplated overthrowing the United States government and accomplishing by force the great labor revolution which they claim is coming.

General Master Workman Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor, admitted to The World correspondent today that the scheme had been proposed and considered, though he denied that he attended any of the meetings where the plan was talked about.

It was proposed soon after the federal troops were sent to Chicago.

The originators were two Chicago lawyers. Several well-known business men joined in the suggestion. Mr. Sovereign refused to give the names of the persons who came to him and Debs with the plan, but said they were men whose names were familiar to the public.

The plan was, Mr. Sovereign said, for all the labor leaders, including Debs and himself (Sovereign) to go to some western state and declare independence from the national government. No state was decided upon, but Oregon and Washington were talked of. The idea, which was advanced to the labor leaders by business men and lawyers of Chicago who were in sympathy with the strikers and wanted to see them win, was to go to some state which had a populist governor who was friendly to them and set up a provisional government, and keep the national government out with force if necessary.

Mr. Sovereign said that troops were offered them sufficient to make their claim good. He said that the plan was talked over along with many more, but that he and Debs and the other labor leaders were too loyal to their country to entertian any such scheme, consequently it was finally abandoned.

Debs was somewhat inclined to accept the proposition. A man from Texas sent a design for a banner for the new government which was peculiar, but Mr. Sovereign says he cannot remember just what it was. The plan was to work east from the proposed new state of which they were to take possession; gradually take in the whole country and get possession of the national government itself.

They would have put in force all the peculiar policies of the labor organizations as far as they could be made consistent. One thing that deterred the labor leaders from going into the scheme was that they feared they could not hold all their followers together for a common purpose. Some would want to go into too many things, and dissension and ruin would follow.

VIOLATED THE STATE LAW.

An Italian Who Sold Wine in Charleston Harbor Must Answer.

Columbia, S. C., January 17.—(Special.)—The enforcement of the dispensary law in Charleston has occasioned an incident which may lead to international complications. On December 26, 1894, the chief liquor constable, Fant, stationed in Charleston, received intelligence that intoxicants were being sold from the Italian bark, Fortunate, which was then lying in the harbor. He at once detailed a constable, C. B. McDonald, to work up the case. McDonald claims that he proceeded to the bark in a small boat and with the assistance of an old negro purchased from the first mate a bottle of wine.

A search warrant was sworn out on his information and submitted to the Italian consul, Castellano, who declined to approve it until he could examine into the law of the case. Meanwhile, the search was postponed and the constable referred the case to Gibbes Whatley, of Chaleston, and to Governor Evans. Governor Evans has referred it to Attorney General Barber. The governor characterized the action of the consul as a "high handed proceeding" and expresses full confidence that the search would be entirely legal.

"Our constables can go on board a foreign ship seeking suspected contraband liquors just as a quarantine officer can when he suspects the presence of yellow fever or smallpox," says the governor.

The governor further states that if his legal position is sustained, he will request the removal of Castellano and the confiscation of the bark, the dispensary law specifically providing for the forfeiture of any boat or vehicle in which illicit liquors are conveyed. He will also insist upon the surrender of the officer accused of selling the wine and expects to have him prosecuted. The captain of the Fortunate declares that practically all of the liquors on board his boat had been sealed by the customs officers except possibly a small quantity reserved for table use. He does not deny that the bottle of wine may have been sold to McDonald as that officer claims. No further steps will be taken until the attorney general delivers his opinion.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATION.

Many New Bills Introduced in the General Assembly.

Raleigh, N. C., January 17.—(Special.)—In the senate, the principal new bills today were:

To prohibit the printing and distribution of false and fraudulent election ballots; to repeal the act in regard to delay of freights by railways; to protect buyers against adulterated lard and butter; to abolish county boards of education and reduce salaries of county superintendents; to incorporate the Piedmont Stock Insurance Company; to compel all railways to pay taxes; to provide for compulsory education of blind children; to facilitate trials and reduce their expenses; to extend the time for the beginning of work on the Cape Fear and Northern railroad.

No important bills were passed.

The chief new bills in the house were to allow county officers to give bonds in security companies; to abolish the state guard, the battalion of naval reserves; to provide a supreme cort reporter; to abolish inferior and criminal courts and to establish courts of oyer and terminer; to equalise tax assessments; to provide for inspection of illuminating oils; to secure to physicians pay for their services.

There were two long political discussions in the house, one of which was over the bill to require the commissioners of Pitt to reduce the sheriff's bond. During the discussion the fusionists attacked the county government system and gave notice they would abolish it. The bill passed. The other debate was on a bill to allow public printing proposals to be returned to bidders, the law requiring bids and the award to the lowest bidder having been repealed the very day when the opening was required.

The charge made by the democrats was that the fusionists opposed the bids being opened, so that the lowest bid could be seen, because they wanted, under a new act, to award the printing to a partisan, irrespective of the lowest bid. The bill finally passed.

QUARREL BETWEEN CONTRACTORS

One Man Says That Certain Paving Material Is No Good.

Jacksonville, Fla., January 17.—(Special.) Mayor J. B. Brown, of Gainesville, Fla., has inspected some of the paving done here with what is known as "Alachua rock" and pronounces the material only ordinary clay and "no good." Bisbee & Foster, the contractors, say that the rock comes from the same quarry in Alachua county that Brown gets his rock from for paving purposes. They state further that Brown condemns this pavement because he could not get a contract from them to furnish them with material for it. It is rumored that the property owners will refuse to pay their portion of the pavement bill and that lawsuits will follow.

Rheumatism is primarily caused by acidity of the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, and thus cures the disease.

Cheap Bread at Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, Ind., January 17.—As the result of a boycott on one of the bakery firms here a bread war was begun today. The retail price has gone down to three cents a loaf and the wholesale price to one cent. The firm which instigated the cut is a member of the American Baking Company, known as the cracker trust, and the trouble threatens to bring about some serious complications.

Ministers, lawyers, teachers and others, whose occupation gives but little exercise, should use Carter's Little Liver Pills for torpid liver and biliousness. One is a dose. Try them.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

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All the latest inventions in SPECTACLE AND EYEGLASS FRAMES. Lenses reset in your old frames. Our repair department is equipped with the most modern machinery.
No charge for straightening frames.
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It's a Cold Day
When you haven't on sufficient underwear. No excuse for this state of affairs while we are selling
$3 Undershirts for $2
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Do not pay the carriers. We have regular collectors.

ATLANTA, GA., January 18, 1895.

Cotton Mill Talk.

Just at present our exchanges are briskly commenting on the southward movement of the eastern cotton mills.

We have already given our readers quite a variety of these expressions of outside opinion, and this morning we have another batch of interesting clippings. The Boston Globe admits that some of the eastern mills are preparing to move to the south, but it thinks that they will manufacture only the coarser grades. It says:

On the whole, and looking upon the situation fairly, it may reasonably be affirmed that the manufacture of the finer cotton goods in the south is yet in an experimental stage, notwithstanding cotton, labor and coal are cheaper there. It may be that whatever is saved in the three may be more than balanced by loss in inferiority of quality of goods on account of unskilled labor and in amount of yearly production in comparative time. At any rate, few New England cotton manufacturers are now prepared to intelligently go farther than to say that the coarser cotton cloth can be made more profitably at the south.

The Boston Herald discusses the matter more seriously. It believes that with cheaper coal the New England mills would find it profitable to remain where they are. It takes this view of the situation:

If the coal used in New England was brought from Nova Scotia this large item of cost of transportation to tidewater would be wiped out; for the mines of Nova Scotia stand on the coast of that country, and if the duty on coal was removed coal would be cheaper at Boston, Fall River and New Bedford than it is at most southern factories. But the duty on coal constitutes a permanent disability upon manufacturing in New England. Under its malign influence we have seen the exodus of our heavy iron manufacturing, and we now see the van of a procession of cotton manufacturing industries taking up its march for the south. As in the case of iron, the heavier and coarser products of manufacture are the first to leave, but with iron goods the finer classes have followed as an inevitable sequence.

These are fair samples of eastern opinion, but it will be noted that The Herald does not fully agree with The Globe that New England will continue to monopolize the manufacture of the finer grades of goods. Hence it calls for free coal as an offset to the cheap fuel of the south.

Now we will turn to the west and see how the question is viewed there. The Chicago Tribune admits all that has been said of the advantages held out by the south, but it sticks to it that the finer grades will continue to be manufactured in the east until there is an improvement in the quality of southern labor or until skilled laborers can be induced to go south. It says:

There is one great and sufficient reason for this exodus of New England capital and energy. It is that the manufacturing of all grades of cotton goods except those which call for highly trained labor and special skill can be carried on more cheaply in the cotton states than in New England. The raw cotton has so fallen in price that the cost of transportaion from the plantation to the mills forms a much greater proportionate part of the cost of the product when delivered than it used to. Under ordinary circumstances a cheap, bulky raw material should be worked up near the point of production. To carry cotton worth 5 cents a pound from Texas to Lowell to be worked up into coarse sheeting seems rather expensive.

Water power is more abundant and cheaper at the south than in New England. That is true of coal also. The only question is as to the efficiency of labor. There is no difficulty on that score as far as the coarser grades of cotton goods are concerned, for they are being manufactured in the south profitably and in increasing quantities, although many of the factories have been run by men who have not had as thorough a training as those in charge of New England mills.

The Chicago Times has the following on a still more encouraging line:

Between New England and Georgia, Alabama or northern Mississippi there is little difference in the cost of power for a cotton mill. But it is clearly cheaper to pay freight rates on the finished product of the mills north to market than on raw material, which is vastly more bulky. So the factories go into the fields where the cotton is grown, which is clearly the more intelligent and economical course. New England will suffer, but the south will gain—gain in immigration, in diversity of employment for its people, in taxable property and in a more profitable market for its chief staple. As the south, too, is, in proportion to its population, the chief market for cotton goods, its people will gain in that they will no longer have to pay the freight on raw cotton to Massachusetts and on the finished calico back to the south.

This southward movement of the cotton mills is only the first step in the redistribution of industries which falling prices and the necessity for increased economies in production will necessitate. Whether the general advantage will compensate for the losses which will be sustained through the unsettlement of business may well be doubted. There is, however, a certain consolation for the west and south in the probability that the heaviest losses will fall on New England and the east—the two sections principally responsible for gold monometallism, to which are due falling prices, shrinking wages and general poverty.

But will New England be able to control the manufacture of the finer grades of goods? It is more than doubtful, as even The Boston Herald admits. Our mill owners are satisfied with the skill of their operatives, and the other day we printed some interviews with eastern experts who frankly admitted that it was possible to get just as good mill labor in the south as in the north. It is safe to say that the same conditions that make the manufacture of coarse cotton goods in the south profitable will also make it profitable to manufacture the finer goods here. If nobody else will try the experiment with the finer goods our own people will try it. They own many mills now, and are building more, and they are not afraid to push their competition as far as it will go.

The hint about free coal, and what it would do for the cotton mills of the east will not be lost upon our people. It is not likely that southern democrats will favor a policy that would smash our rising industries and give new life to their rivals in the east. Tariff reform with such results would be a very bad move for the south.

Mr. Hill's Letter.

Senator Hill's letter, which we printed yesterday, was written eighteen months ago, but it is sufficiently fresh in its relation to current events to make interesting reading.

The letter shows that Mr. Hill clearly foresaw the difficulties and complications that would arise from the failure of the president to call an early extra session of congress, and the results that he predicted have all come to pass.

There was only one way out of the difficulties that Mr. Hill foresaw, and that was an early extra session to give the party leaders an opportunity to formulate a parliamentary policy by which the platform policy of the party could be definitely carried out. But the failure to call an early extra session caused confusion in the party, and, between the 4th of March and the 15th of August, 1893, the confusion and distress that grew out of the panic precipitated by the banks, were serious enough to hopelessly wreck the platform policy.

It seems useless to walk around and point out the place where the milk was spilled, but it is worth while occasionally to point out the fact that at least one great democratic leader understood the situation and saw what the result of delay would be.

Apart from the predictions which Mr. Hill made in his letter, his views on the silver question are worth considering. What he said in July, 1893, is as true now as when it was written, and every day's events make it more important. There is but one issue on which the democrats have the faintest prospects of winning in 1896, and that is the restoration of silver—the restoration of the purchasing and debt-paying power of the products of the people's labor. That is the only issue on which the party has any hope of winning, and it cannot win, even on that issue, unless it takes for its candidate a man whose record is clear and unmistakable.

With a campaign cry of an American currency for the American people, the democrats might have some slight hopes of winning. But the party has been brought to such interior confusion by incompetence in high places and indifference to the people's interests, that it will have to take a very radical and unmistakable position on the silver question if it hopes to attract the attention and support of the people.

Meanwhile, Mr. Hill's letter is worth cutting out and pasting in a scrapbook.

The Only Legislative Remedy.

The Daily Stockholder, of New York, referring to the fact that the value of the crops of wheat, corn and oats of 1894 was nearly $600,000,000 less than in 1891, although the crops were short, remarks that "if the passage of any legislative measure conceivable by this congress or the next will restore to the country that enormous shrinkage of purchasing power—the secret of the present trade depression—the quicker such a measure is devised and passed, the quicker business will revive."

The editor of The Stockholder is rapidly progressing. For a journal printed right in Wall street to admit that the decline of prices is really a loss of purchasing power by the people, and that this loss of purchasing power is the secret of the present trade depression is to go very far indeed. It shows that the light is dawning in places that have hitherto had only the darkest counsel.

It will be observed that The Stockholder has ceased to attribute this loss of the purchasing power of the products of the people's labor to overproduction, for, comparatively speaking, the crops mentioned are short, crops. Corn is short by over 400,000,000 bushels as compared with last year, but it has recovered hardly anything of its purchasing power. Nor does our contemporary attribute the loss of purchasing power to improved methods and machinery, for then the loss of purchasing power would be only apparent. The producer and all about him would be prosperous and happy.

As a matter of fact, the point The Stockholder makes illuminates the whole situation. If low prices were the result of overproduction the big crops would bring as much money in the aggregate as the average crop, and the producer would have as much money to spend as before. But we find that a short crop does not now add to the purchasing power. As between 1891 and 1894 the producers of wheat, corn and oats are out of pocket to the extent of $600,000,000 and the whole country is out of pocket to that amount with one exception—the men who control the money.

To just the extent that our staple commodities have lost their purchasing power, to just that extent the money based on gold has increased its purchasing power. We call the attention of The Stockholder to the fact that these commodities have not lost their purchasing power with respect to one another. A bushel of corn, a bushel of wheat, a bushel of oats and ten pounds of cotton will exchange for each other on relatively the same terms that existed twenty-one years ago.

They have lost their purchasing power only with respect to gold and currency that is based on gold. Measured in the products of human labor, a gold dollar is worth more than double its value in 1873. It is five times as valuable, compared with cotton, three times as valuable compared with wheat, and twice as valuable compared with corn as it was in 1873. What is the result? Precisely what The Stockholder says it is—the loss of the purchasing power of the products of human labor, and the inability of the people to buy. They cannot spend money that has been lost to them, lost to trade and lost to the country by the manipulation of our currency system in the interest of the money owners and the usurers of Wall street.

Another evidence of the increased purchasing power of the gold dollar is the accumulation of loanable capital in the money centers. The New York Evening Post, which is a shameless advocate of the wreck and robbery that are the results of the single gold standard, makes this remark:

If any one acquainted with financial history were asked to name the distinguishing feature of the present era, he would probably say that it was the immense accummulation of loanable capital. All the great banks of Europe are overwhelmed with deposits, and distracted to know what to do with them. The "absolutely safe" investments, as they are called, such as the British consols, have been bid up to unprecedented figures. Loans upon call, secured by the best collateral, are made at less than 1 per cent. In this country, although to a less degree, capitalists compete sharply for prime securities.

In other words, money is so dear that there is no demand for it for investment. It is so valuable, as compared with all exchangeable commodities, that it can be bought only with gilt-edged securities—consols, United States bonds, and other high-class securities.

When the value of money bears a reasonable relation to commodities—to the products of human labor—it does not accumulate at the money centers. It is in demand for investment in the thousand and one enterprises that are necessary to the progress and prosperity of this great country, and the demand for it increases the rate of interest.

We say, therefore, to The Stockholder that there is only one conceivable way of increasing the purchasing power of commodities and that is to increase the stock of our fundamental money by reopening the mints to silver.

On the Right Line.

President Woodson, of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, is going to work in the right way to draw the attention of the eastern mill owners to Atlanta.

He is exactly right when he says that we do not need mass meetings, big traveling committees, gush and booming methods. We simply need the facts of the situation—statistics that will furnish our eastern friends with just such information as they desire to obtain. It is all well enough to send a committee to New England at the proper time, but it should be composed of a very few solid business men who know how to talk business, and they should be supplied with reliable data.

The special committee acting for the Chamber of Commerce should be a permanent bureau. For years to come there will be work for it to do, and its secretary will be kept busy answering letters of inquiry and distributing such literature as the committee may be prepared to send out.

The thing to do is to get a reliable and business-like summary of Atlanta's advantages as a manufacturing city, and then adopt the best way of getting it before the parties we desire to reach.

Work and Theory.

The New York Nation advises people not to take statistics too seriously and then proceeds to draw theories from them.

Statistics ignore the fact that the trade, commerce and industries of a country are made up of millions of individual transactions, on which the best authority in the world, the man who profits or loses by them, has passed judgment.

It is a waste of time to study statistics with the idea that they will lead to the discovery fo a lever that will enable us to move the entire country into an era of prosperity.

Instead of loafing about and expounding theories of political economy, go to work and produce something that there is a demand for at a good price. If you live in the cotton belt and see nothing but a dead loss in cotton at 5 cents a pound, diversify your crops, and produce something that will enable you to live at home and leave a surplus to sell for cash. Then go to work with your neighbors to build cotton mills, and thus get more profit out of cotton.

If every individual would exercise his best judgment, work hard and live economically, instead of letting things drift in the hope that the government will make all of us comfortable in our finances, the country would take a long leap forward.

The south is on this line more than any other section, and this is the reason why she has suffered less from hard times. Down here we do our work first, and theorize about it later.

The New French President.

The French national assembly yesterday elected M. Felix Fauvre to fill the presidential vacancy caused by the resignation of M. Casimir-Perier.

M. Fauvre is one of the ministers who begged M. Casimir-Perier to withdraw his resignation, and as he is classed with the moderates his election would seem to be a hopeful sign. Brisson, who retired in his favor, is a radical. M. Challemel-Lacour, another candidate, is now almost a conservative, but a few years ago he was almost a communist. M. Fauvre will make as good a president as any whose names have been suggested, but it is doubtful whether he can check the tide of corruption which seems to be overwhelming France.

It will be recollected that the resignation of M. Casimir-Perier follows the downfall of the Dupuy ministry, which was in turn the result of the contest over the bonds of the Orleans and Midi railroad. The government in 1883 contracted with the railroad for certain transportation facilities for war material, agreeing in return to guarantee the interest on the bonds of the railway. The railroad people claimed that the agreement was perpetual; the government held that the contract expired in 1914. The dispute was taken to the council of state by the directors, and this body, which is the final court of appeal in such matters, decided last Wednesday in their favor. M. Barthou immediately resigned, and the proceedings in the chamber of deputies Monday led to the resignation of the other ministers.

President Fauvre takes the presidency at a time when the speculators and corruptionists have France by the throat. He will do his best, without resorting to extreme measures, and herein lies his danger. It will require a heroic remedy for the evils of French politics. A moderate reformer will please only a few and make many enemies. Things may quiet down for a time, but there is trouble ahead.

Delaware Gets a Prize.

According to The Philadelphia Record Delaware inaugurated a governor last Tuesday who can neither read nor write.

Joshua Marvil, the new governor, is a republican. He is a business man of good repute, and is worth about $150,000 which he made by hard work and shrewd investments. As he is unable to read or write he delivered no inaugural address, the first time such a thing has happened in the history of the state. Mr. Smithers, his secretary of state, is an educated man, and it is said that he will practically be the real governor.

Undoubtedly this is one of the most startling sensations in American politics. Delaware is one of the oldest states, where public education and higher education have been popular fads nearly two centuries. Why did the republicans pass over numerous capable and educated men in their ranks and make Marvil their candidate, and why did the people elect him? Is education a failure? Is there such an overproduction of educated men in this country that an illiterate man of strong individuality and native common sense is the natural superior of his fellows who have become a common herd of incapables under the withering blight of a system of culture which has placed them all on a dead level of mediocrity?

These are interesting questions, and while their discussion is not likely to convince anybody that we can do without the rudiments of an education, people will doubtless be strengthened in the growing conviction that the avenues to fortune and high position are not necessarily closed to men who have never mastered a single book.

The governor of Delaware may sometimes find his ignorance of letters embarrassing and humiliating, but his business judgment and knowledge of human nature will probably enable him to choose good advisers and efficient subordinates, and the chances are that he will give his state a sound administration.

But what shall we think of a man who had energy enough to successfully conduct his business affairs, make a fortune, and rise to the governorship, and yet never cared to learn the common arts of reading and writing?

The New York Times says that Mr. Cleveland doesn't want to call an extra session of congress for fear he will not be able to spend the summer at Buzzard's Bay. This would be bad, indeed. Can't The Times find a remedy?

The goldbugs will have an opportunity to see another lot of the precious stuff off for Europe tomorrow.

It is said that one of the arguments against free coinage is that it would pain Mr. Cleveland's friend Benedict.

A correspondent asks that easy question: "Why do you allude to a contemporary as little jiblets?" Because jiblets are made from the "haslett," and the "haslett" belongs to the interior department.

It is to be observed that gifted goldbugs in Washington and New York are not as gay as they were. They are beginning to suspect that there is something dead up the creek.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Says The Charleston News and Courier: "Charleston is not jealous of Atlanta. Charleston rejoices in the great prosperity of its 'Craker' neighbor and would like to have closer business relations with it. What Charleston wants Atlanta to do is to make Charleston the seaport annex of the Cotton States and International exposition. Half the foreign countries of the world will be represented at the exposition, and the exhibits from these countries will have to be landed somewhere before they can be shipped to Atlanta. Why not land them at Charleston? President Collier and William Hemphill and Clark Howell, and all the rest of you exposition managers, what do you think of that? Charleston will make it to your advantage. Think about it. Let us hear from you."

Miss Ida Weil was graduated last year from Vassar. She recently has published a book especially designed for the women of America, yet it may be read with absorbing interest by men as well. The title of the work is "Researches on Dissymmetrical Hydrocarbons." We bespeak for the volume a large sale. In selecting this field of literature for her life's work Miss Weil has selected wisely. It is fresh and comparatively untrodden. To be sure, many bright conceits have been penned in which hydrocarbons are the central figure, and a few in which symmetrical hydrocarbons are leading characters. But the book in which dissymmetrical hydrocarbons are given the conspicuous place which the dramatic possibilities of the theme warrant is yet to be catalogued.

Frederic Villiers, the war correspondent of The London Times, says De Guerville, of The Herald, plotted against the life of James Creelman, of The World, and says he will drive him from the New York Press Club and the city. Villiers confirms Creelman's story about the butchery at Port Arthur and says that after the winter is over he looks for the interference of Russia and, perhaps, England. When Villiers and Creelman were taken prisoners by the Japanese they were liberated by English intervention. Villiers says the proofs are clear that De Guerville tried to betray Creelman into the hands of the Japanese and have him killed as a spy.

Juvenile Self-Control.

From The New York Post.

Two distinguished literary men were one day discussing certain peculiarities of our modern youth, when one of them remarked: "There is no one emotion among them. My children read books over which I used to, at their age, weep copiously, but they are apparently unmoved."

The twelve-year-old daughter of the speaker sat near by drinking in the discussion. At this point she felt it necessary to defend her class.

"You are entirely mistaken, papa," she interpolated with some heat. "It is not that emotion has gone out. It is only that self-control has come in."

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

Can't Fool 'Em.

You can't fool folks in Georgia with another sky o' blue:
If all the violets came out, an' all the birds sung, too,
An' it was hot as summer time—the thing, it wouldn't go;
We'd all git ready jest the same to shovel ice an' snow!

You can't fool folks in Georgia when the price o' coal is down;
If the ice cream cart went rumblin' an' tumblin' through the town,
An' the fly fans was a-buzzin' jest as happy as you please,
We'd all git out our overcoats an' watch out fer a freeze!

You can't fool folks in Georgia with the weather any more;
They've done got used to blizzards, an' know when to lock the door;
An' winter time is winter, spite o' violets that blow,
An' we've got our sleigh in order, an' our shovel's up to snow!

The esteemed Rochester Post-Express can rest assured that the poetical exhibit it speaks of so cordially will be on deck when the Atlanta exposition opens, if the Lord spares life.

Signs of Good Times.

There's hope for this old country,
Whatever she may need;
The Georgia farmer's snakin' up
His watermelon seed!

Jest gittin' things in order,
An' takin' of a view;
So, wait fer the weather
An' we'll all pull through!

If the Chicago Folk Lore Society tackles the race problem during its southern visit it will never get the negro dialect right after all. It should prepare itself for peace and 'possum hunting.

The Late Blizzard.

One thing 'bout this here blizzard:
We wasn't short on wood;
An' most o' folks, they thanked the Lord
The fire felt so good.

An' while the ice was freezin'
Of the honey in the comb,
An' the prospect fur from pleasin',
We was singin', "Home, Sweet Home!"

We are not having so many elections in Georgia now. It is utterly impossible for a man who has a family to support to vote every day in the year that is not Sunday.

On the Ground Floor.

"Why do these deliberative bodies lay so many motions 'on the table?'"

"Because there's no room for 'em under it. Most of the members are there."

That Casimir fellow who resigned the presidency of the great French republic is out of his element in France. His place is in the congress of the United States, where, like him, they are hopeless of accomplishing anything.

Billville at the Exposition.

A big old bale o' cotton
That fetched ten cents a pound;
Two men that take no papers,
An' swear the earth ain't round.

A woman who kin talk, an' yet,
Will never talk eternal;
A man who lived in Georgia
An' was never called a colonel!

A Georgia Scene.

Here is a true picture of life in the rural districts. An old lady from Rockdale, with her children, went to Sunday school in Covington. After school Brother Rosser assisted in hitching her steer, "Buck," to the wagon and getting on the "wrong side" of the beast, he fired away and kicked the breath out of the superintendent, who groaned aloud. The old lady rushed to his assistance and exclaimed:

"You ding fool, what in the devil did you git on that side of Buck fer? You mought 'er knowed he'd 'er kicked the stuffin' out of you. Don't you know that Buck ain't erquainted with town folks with store clothes on?"

After that she hitched Buck to the wagon without any help from Brother Rosser.

IN GEORGIA SANCTUMS.

There are lively times ahead in Decatur. In the current issue of The Record, published at that place, Editor White says:

"Later information confirms the rumor that The New Era is to come to Decatur. The paper will be owned and edited by our county official, W. M. Ragsdale. The county printing is to be taken from The Record and given to The Era. Will the people of DeKalb county indorse this movement to muzzle the press? Is is not the boldest move to fortify ring rule that was ever dared in Georgia? It is a precedent which, followed by the officials of all the counties, suppresses the press. Worse than coercion, worse than subsidizing—it makes the weapon a thing of profit and a suppressor of free speech as well. The Record can stand it—what will the people do?"

The Waycross Evening Herald has this forceful paragraph:

"Did you know that the bow-legged galoot who called our reporter and collector a liar is some better today, and is likely to swindle the gravedigger out of a fee at present? That blow was a severe one, but as his head was made of pig-iron, he was only slighty stunned."

The Rockdale Banner man, in speaking of the new year, says:

"It is said that a man can subsist on $13 worth of provision a year. We hope to collect that amount on subscriptions during the current year. This makes no provision for our wife. She subsisted last year and 'turn about is fair play.'"

The editor of The Hapeville Picayune takes this view of it:

"The Georgia editor can rest easy in regard to the income tax, and it is not likely that he will be compelled to pay the government such a tribute for many years to come."

OUR GREAT EXPOSITION.

Rochester Express: The fair that is to be held in Atlanta next fall will be very fine, undoubtedly the best that has ever been held in dixie. The high sounding title of "The Cotton States and International Exposition" may prove none too good for it; and if it is not as big as Chicago's it will be none the less interesting, nor will the visitor be tempted to invidious comparisons, since Atlanta promises to show the world something as entirely distinct as was California's Midwinter show. There are to be several unique features at this latest of American expositions: and the aim of the projectors, wisely, is not to try to exhibit the world, but only the semi-tropical part of it. Of this country, to show mainly that portion which was poorly represented in 1893, and to which Atlanta stands as a Chicago. And there is to be, for perhaps the first time, a special and most elaborate exhibit for the negroes. A large building is to be erected where will be presented, says Director General Collier, "in a kind of natural panorama the life history of the negro from his original state in Africa up to the most advanced types of the race in America." From Liberia there will come an exhibit to illustrate what the negro can do in the way of self-government—an exhibit that may do the race much good in the south—and from Congo Free State will come, complete, the exhibit made at the Antwerp fair last summer. The cotton exhibit will, of course, be very complete; and probably the greatest feature of the exhibition. All the stages of cotton manufacture will be presented, various cotton fabrics illustrated, and it is in this department that northern interests will receive most attention, for the greater effort of the projectors is to interest and get exhibits from the southern states, and the countries of Central and South America. It is expected that the north will do its share in going down to Atlanta to see the fair, and in spending northern dollars; and it is supposed that a southern exhibition will have more drawing power than would an exhibit of the things that one might see at the north.

Georgia Cracker: We wish now in good season to direct the attenion of our people to the coming exposition in Atlanta to the end that taking time by the forelock we may prepare to make a county exhibit that shall set forth the resources of Hall county in a way to bring us substantial results. Many of our people do not as yet understand the magnitude, scope and importance of the coming exposition. Let it not for a moment be confounded with the fairs and expositions which have heretofore been held in the state. It is laid upon vastly larger lines, and all that have ever been held in the state combined would not approach it in the grandeur and magnificence of display, and the possibilities it will offer for the material advancement of our state and section. It is international in character, will draw together peoples from every quarter of the earth and in all the material benefits, so far as Georgia is concerned, will eclipse the world's fair held at Chicago. If we do not reap here in northeast Georgia the lion's share of these benefits, it will be our own fault. We are nearer to it and in closer touch with it than any other section of the state in the first place, and in the second have more to show and more resources to attract attention than any other section. Hall county is the hub and heart of northeast Georgia. Nothing but criminal negligence and slovenly and parsiminous indifference can prevent us from reaping vast benefit from this great occasion. It is a chance such as will in all probability never come again. We must seize and utilize to the full this opportunity.

SOME GEORGIA SCENES.

It is told that during the recent campaign in Newton county two bright stars in the populist combine, whom The Covington Enterprise calls William and Rufus, were electioneering in Brewer's district and called at the home of Judge Fincher, who happened to be at his store, some distance fro mthe house. Driving toward the store they met the judge who insisted that they return to his home.

"No," said William, "we've been riding in the cold and Rufus had accidentally got on a little too much 'tea,' and we do not care to be seen by the ladies, but will go into the store and talk awhile."

It was now getting very dark and both got out of the buggy and walked back to the store. The judge pulled a big key from his pocket and unlocked the door. He took Rufus by the arm to steady him, and said, "Come right in and I'll strike a light."

Rufus jerked away, fell down and exclaimed, "No; you don't put me in no calaboose. You put me in there before for nothing, and I'll die 'fore I'll go in there now."

William tried to explain to him that it was a store and not a calaboose—that it was a friend and not a marshal that had him in charge, but Rufus Rufus smole a sickly smile, pulled one eyelid down to the corner of his mouth and softly said:

"Fool who? Billie, does you see anything green in there?"

William and the judge held a brief conference, then helped Rufus in the buggy and on to town they went.

An old gentleman who lives in Cobb county, thought he would participate in a little fun, and also enjoy a little comfort. He was the possessor of a fine tree that grew near his home. So one morning, bright and early, he took up the old house cat, hid her under his coat and went to the said tree, and taking the cat by the tail made her scratch the bark, then leaving some cat hairs on the tree, home he goes to tell the boys near by that there is a fine coon up a tree near there. The axes were soon sharp, the tree soon cut down, and now the old gentleman is basking in the warmth of a good fire. The boys got no coon.

The Decatur Record says that a young man on an electric car Saturday evening offered to wager a dollar that Georgia farmers would not receive over one and a half cents a pound for their cotton next fall, but failed to find a taker, though there were about twenty passengers aboard, among them some farmers and several sporty looking chappies.

SOUTHERN NEWS NOTES.

Eli Perkins is lecturing in the western part of Kentucky, and that reminds The Hopkinsville Kentuckian of an incident occurring when the humorist last visited the capital of Christian several years ago. "His audience," says The Kentuckian, "was so very small—not over half a dozen people—that Colonel Al. Clark, who was to introduce the lecturer, led him to the footlights and presented him to his auditors one at a time, introducing each of them by name. Perkins was completely nonplussed. He was covered with confusion, declining to lecture, and acknowledged that the joke was on him and ended by inviting all hands to go with him to see a man. Most of them went, and Eli has never been here since."

A queer exhibit is on file at the clerk's office of the court of appeals at Frankfort, Ky. It is a "negro hoodoo bag," containing dice, a rabbitfoot and some other mysterious articles. The bag is filed as an exhibit in the case of Edgar Bell vs. commonwealth, from Warren county. Bell, who is a negro, claims that he was "hoodooed" by this bag to kill a man, and he hopes to convince the judges that his claims deserve consideration

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The Lexington Press-Transcript has offered to put the paper in charge of the Daughters of the American Revolution of that city for one day, the reportorial and editorial force for that issue to be composed entirely of women. The profits of the edition are to go into a fund for the erection of monuments to mark spots of historical interest.

A cotton mill is to be at once erected at Roanoke Rapids, about five miles from Winston, N. C., by Charles Cohen and W. M. Hableston. This mill will have 12,000 spindles and 400 looms; but a proposition has been made by a party of northern capitalists to become stockholders and increase its capacity considerably.

Columbia, S. C., will send a delegation of representative men to the north, with power to guarantee exemption for ten years from local taxation any and all manufacturing plants that may be established in that city.

Going through a tunnel an Alabama man went to kiss his bride, but kissed the lady in the next seat by mistake, as he claims. She is now suing him for $10,000.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Cotton Crop.

Editor Constitution: For a number of years I have been a daily reader of The Constitution, and rarely fail to pass unnoticed the different suggestions for the welfare of the farmers from the various agricultural sections of the south. I do not now recall a communication upon this subject that did not seem to contain wisdom and clever suggestions for us all—suggestions that infatuated the farmer and readily induced him to believe that a "liberal and judicious" use of commercial manure would restore his wasted lands, increase his yield per acre in a fabulous way and insure him a handsome profit for his energies. No person will deny that the use of guanos will increase our cotton crop at least 25 per cent, but who is prepared to say that this increase will pay for the manures bought on credit at usurious rates and hauled long distances over bad roads, when the mules should be breaking the land to render cultivation more effectual, or resting for a quicker gait, when the fields are waiting for the furrow? This increase of yield will necessitate a heavy expenditure in picking and delay in harvesting until it is too late to plant wheat, oats and other winter crops. More ginning is necessary, and a longer time is consumed in marketing the crop. It is often the case that the labor is not sufficient to gather the increase before the winds and rains have beaten the snowy locks in the sand and dirt. There are other difficulties united with an overproduction of cotton, besides these enumerated that will occur to the mind of any practical man familiar with the culture of cotton. It will take about one-fourth of the crop to pay for the manures used, then where is the compensation for the additional work its use imposes? By a careful estimate of the increase of the crop from the use of commercial fertilizers in the last decade you will see that the production has been increased millions of bales, the markets of the world glutted in consequence, and our financial institutions are threatened with bankruptcy. Would it be unjust or illogical in view of this fact to lay at least a portion of our present difficulties to the use of commercial manures

It occurs to me not. The reply is doubtless read that we have not been "judicious in its use." No four words can be more cunningly arranged. It's a lawyer phrase, and takes the possibility of evil from the guanos and places it where it may properly belong—on the farmer, and hence we must conclude that the only judicious way to use, is not to use it at all. You might as well say to your son when he leaves the parental roof to engage in the struggle for life, "use whisky, but use it judiciously," as to advise a farmer to use in moderation that which apparently increases his possessions, but at last is the prime cause of his poverty. The use of commercial manures must, in a good measure, be discontinued or else many who are landlords will become tenants. Let the study be how to diminish, rather than increase the yield, until it can be demonstrated that the increase is profitable. Labor is too much congested. It should be distributed and one-third of the lands allowed to rest and recuperate. Upon this plan, with proper rotations, the fertility of the soil would be restored with no cost to the owner. J. W. A.

Washington, Ga., January 16, 1895.

To the Daughters of the American Revolution in Georgia.

Editor Constitution:

"Go call thy sons, instruct them what a debt
They owe their ancestors, and make them swear
To pay it, by transmitting down entire,
Their sacred rites, to which themselves were born."

As we get more deeply interested in the history of Georgia, we are painfully aware of the fact that there are few copies extant of any history older than Avery's and Jones's. They are widely scattered and are practically inaccessible to the increasing number of chapters beiny formed.

These old books now preserved in libraries and by individuals, may in a short while succumb to the ravages of time, or be consumed by the flames. The national societies have done much to awaken a feeling of patriotic pride and a desire to know all about the history of our country. We search out and treasure every scrap of history relating to our ancestors who helped to establish American independence, and we naturally wish to know all the whys and wherefores of our country's being. This is well enough, we would be unworthy descendants of worthy ancestors if we did not preserve and perpetuate their history.

Suppose these old histories should be destroyed, are we willing for the laborious and pains-taking work of such men as Stevens, McCall, White and others who have placed upon record the entire history of Georgia, from the inception of the colony, to sink into mere tradition? Surely not. When future generations shall ask about things concerning our state, where shall they go for information? There is now a valuable collection of these old histories in our state library, but frequent handling does not help to preserve them. Are they to be kept as curiosities, like the crown jewels of a dead and gone empire? There should be steps taken now to reprint all the histories that are now out of print. I would suggest, beginning with the journals of Herbert and Stevens. Next comes McCall's history of Georgia, two volumes; Stevens's history of Georgia, two volumes; White's statistics and his fine historical collections of Georgia, all valuable and worthy of being reprinted. Jones's history of Georgia is very fine, but so costly that few can buy it. Would it not be well for some big-hearted, patriotic Georgian to have reprinted one or more of these works at such prices that all who wish can get them? I think it would pay. Some one must make a move in this direction, or in a few years there will be nothing left of all this interesting history but tradition. How can it be done? Who will suggest the best way to accomplish it? ONE OF THE DAUGHTERS.

GENERAL GEORGIA GOSSIP.

The strength and self-sacrificing devotion of a mother's love made a terrible spectacle recently in Buena Vista, this state. It was the occasion of the burning of the home of Mr. I. P. Blue during his absence, the house being occupied only by Mrs. Blue and her four children—two boys and two girls. About 3 o'clock in the morning the house caught on fire. Mrs. Blue awakened in time to save her two boys who slept on the opposite side of the house downstairs. When she got outside she found that her two little daughters were still asleep upstairs. With a scream of horror, she rushed into the now crumbling building. The flames enveloped her, and she was burned to a charred mass right in the eyes of her neighbors. In the meantime the two boys went for a ladder, and placing it against the window where their sisters slept, almost hurled them down to the ground. It was a scene long to be remembered—one which touched the multitude to tears.

The record shows that the south has been remarkably free from strikes and labor disturbances in the last ten years. During that entire time there has been no serious trouble in the south. Commenting on this, The Augusta Evening News says:

"This matter is deeply impressing the moneyed men of the north, and no doubt has considerable to do with the recent influx of northern money into the south—it certainly has created a good impression in our favor. After all, the south is the most orderly and peaceful section. We have no strikes and violent law disturbances down here."

The Augusta Evening News says that the tenth district is not saying very much, but she's thinking a great deal about that fight which will occur in March. The third party goose will have her tail feathers stamped off just about the time the contest is declared ended, says The News.

The Hapeville Picayune, in speaking of the outlook for 1895, says:

"The year 1895 will be an era of prosperity and renown for the city of Atlanta. The Cotton States and International exposition is becoming advertised throughout the world, and, from present indications, every foreign country will be the best advertisement for Atlanta and the south, and it will tend to materially increase the wealth and population of this section of the union."

SPARKS FROM GEORGIA.

The new cars which the Columbus Railroad Company have purchased and which are operated on their lines are very handsome and comfortable and give quite a metropolitan appearance to the streets.

The people of Dooly county are very much demoralized over the public school question. It will all be straightened out in a week or two and then the system will be the better for the shaking up.

At Vienna a large dog leaped through one of the large glasses in the door of W. C. Willis & Co.'s store Thursday morning, smashing the costly glass beyond repair.

The cutting of yellow pine in Georgia will go forward with increased rapidity now, since Canada is demanding it.

Sheriff Ben Collier, of Jackson county, who was defeated for sheriff in the recent election, will contest.

The butter and cheese factory in Alpharetta is in operation and giving satisfactory results. The plant cost about $5,000.

The Dahlonega Nugget says that the only money crop in Lumpkin county is blockade liquor. And since the revenue has been increased to $1.10 a gallon it is more profitable than ever.

TALK OF THE TOWN.

"A very amusing thing happened just before the close of the war," said Colonel A. J. West, the well-known real estate agent yesterday.

"It was just two or three days before the surrender of Lee's army that old Uncle Si Eaton, who had been cooking for one of the bravest of officers during the campaigns, decided that he wanted to take his wagon and team back home from the war. The old darky lived at LaGrange, Ga., and he wanted to carry back from the war his mules and wagon and keep them as personal property. He was a faithful old darky and had been in the Mexican war. He had been a body servant for some of the generals in the warfare on the southern slopes during that conflict and had later gone to war with his master as cook and body servant in the conflict between the states. He decided to go to General Grant in person the day before the surrender and ask the privilege of carrying his wagon and mules back to Georgia. The soldiers told him he would never get beyond the lines, but he boldly went forth anyhow. He worked his way to General Grant and laid his case before him, telling him of having been in the Mexican war. General Grant with his own hand wrote an order allowing the old darky to take the team back to Georgia and the next day, when all of us were laying down our guns and accoutrements, he proudly drove right along in front of the lines and started back to Georgia. The old darky died a few years ago, after a life of usefulness at LaGrange.

"One of the funniest books in this world, illustrative of southern humor and fun, is 'Sut Lovinggood's Yarns,'" said a prominent Georgian yesterday.

"It is a book that tells weird stories about the people of North Carolina in the early days—the clever and independent people of the land of the tar heels, of sunlight and song. I recall one of the fun-niest things in the book. Sut Lovinggood was a young country fellow. His people were very poor and when the cold winds of winter had swept from them the only horse they owned—the only animal to which they could look for the successful tilling of the soil for the raising of a crop that year—Sut and his old dad put their heads together to see what could be done. They were unable to buy a horse, for they had been run so close upon the border rocks of bankruptcy that they had been forced to live on popcorn and walnuts nearly all of the winter.

"'Thar ain't but one thing to do,' said Sut's daddie. 'I will have to be the horse and you will have to plow me. I can hitch myself to the concern and you can plow me. I will take the place of old Fannie, poor old nag.'

"It was a go, and Sut hitched his dad to the plow when the warm days of spring came on and the lands had to be plowed up. They hadn't been plowing in the new ground more than half a day when the old man unconsciously walked upon a huge hornet's nest. The first hornet that popped his sting into the old man sent him about six feet in the air and he reared and pitched just like a mule sure enough.

"'Whoap, come hyar,' said Sut rather harshly jerking the plow line with vigor. But it was no use talking to that animal. He leaped and danced and made a wild plunge forward, about twenty hornets playing a tattoo upon his bald head as he went, and Sut trotting along trying to bring the plow-nag back to the field. Finally they reached a fence in the bushes nigh at hand in their speedy exit from the field and right over the fence they went. Just beyond was the creek. Down went Sut's dad into the creek, just like an unruly mule colt. The harness was all broken and Sut and the plow were left on the banks. Sut was horrified and amazed at his daddy's conduct. Every now and then the old gent would appear above the surface of the water and whenever he did the little swarm of hornets would let him have it right on his bald head and he would duck down again under the water. Sut did not see the hornets and was not on to the game of his daddy.

"'Oh, come off,' he said finally to his pa. 'Play fair, play fair, old man, if you want me to plow you.'"

"Some rather embarrassing things happen in this weary old work-a-day world of ours," remarked Major Charles W. Hubner yesterday.

"I remember a few years ago there was a medical convention in Atlanta. I was with an old friend of mine who was a surgeon, and standing in the corridors of the Kimball house, among the doctors, I happened to introduce him to another friend of mine who casually passed along. The latter was not a doctor, though he was taken for one by my friend, the doctor. Friend No. 2 was a plain, practical business man, a well known real estate agent of the city. His wearing a high topped silk hat caused him to be mistaken for a doctor. Nearly a year later the two men met. The doctor still thinking him a doctor, too, began to talk medicine to him, telling him about the wonderful strides that have been made in surgery, etc. He was rattling away about mercuric chloride as a germicide, and such things while my friend stood patiently by, trying to look wise and agree with him in all that he said, though he knew absolutely nothing of it.

The real estate agent had stood it for a considerable time, when the doctor asked him something about the antiseptic treatment of wounds. This brought the crisis and the real estate agent told the doctor that he was no doctor at all, and that he had been laboring under a mistake. They simultaneously said "goodby."

Charley Hill and Tinnie Rucker sat down at dinner yesterday at Folsom's restaurant. It just happened that way. Charley had been down at the courthouse all the forenoon grinding his wits on a murder case. Tinnie had been up to his collar bone in the trying details of the Baker trial. There they sat, the two irrepressible wits—Charley and Tinnie! Then followed a dialogue which ran something like this:

"It's a cheerful sight to see the human intellect at work," remarked Tinnie, with a smile as he walked in and saw Charley eating his dinner.

"Waiter, bring in an order of scrambled fish and brains for Mr. Rucker—phosphates, phosphates; he needs phosphates!" rejoined the distinguished solicitor general in the same happy strain and the two gifted lawyers laughed a friendly salutation as they proceeded to make way with their high noon lunch.

It was a striking scene with these two giants of wit and humor facing each other, and many were the delightful jokes they told as the feasting proceeded. There are not two more striking figures in Georgia today than Charley Hill and Tinnie Rucker. Somehow their names seem to sound well together. Sure it is when they get together in person there is rare entertainment for those in the neighborhood, and it is said the waiters at Folsom's restaurant sometimes break plates and crockery by the wholesale in their paroxysms of mirth when the two meet there.

RAY'S HEAD GOES.

The Sanitary Inspector Was Discharged Last Night by the Board of Health.

CHARGED WITH DRINKING AND BRIBERY

He Had a Love for Fish and Game and Frequently Made Demands Upon a Merchant for Them.

Sanitary Inspector William H. Ray was found guilty of accepting bribes and drinking whisky while on official business last night by the board of health and immediately discharged.

The charges against the inspector were made by I. C. Clarke, the fish and game merchant on the corner of Decatur and Loyd streets, and it was proven by him before the board of health that Ray accepted from him at different times presents of various kinds and that he had been drinking whisky while in the discharge of his duty.

It was the charge of drinking that caused the sudden and unexpected decapitation of the inspector, and the evidence that was brought out before the board on this specification was as sensational as it was unlooked for, either by the members of the board or the inspector himself. Ray had not anticipated this charge and the telling testimony struck him with stunning force.

Excepting Dr. Cooper and the mayor, all of the health officers were present. They assembled early in the evening in the office of Chief Inspector Veal. Inspector Ray was represented by E. H. Frazier and Clarke by J. T. Pettigrew.

The Charges Read.

Until just before the meeting of the board the specified charges were not made knowu. These charges were read and gave an explicit idea of the nature of the case.

"I. C. Clarke," said Dr. Alexander, reading from the specifications, "charges Inspector Ray with improper official conduct in the following particulars. He says that:

"Inspector Ray for two or three months prior to December 27, 1894, had been in the habit of taking from my restaurant, corner of Decatur and Loyd streets, small quantities of oysters, fish and quail. These things were not bought; sometimes asked for; sometimes not; always taken with my consent, which I gave in order to keep on good terms with said inspector, which he well knew. He never paid for any of them or offered to do so. He had no claim on me, but he received them gratuitously and by virtue of his office. These supplies increased more and more until early in December, 1894, it became so enormous that I had to order it stopped.

"Soon thereafter, on December 27th, he falsely made a charge against me in the recorder's court for selling bad oysters, of which I was acquitted. He told me before the trial that if I would repay Simms, the purchaser of said oysters, that he would not make the case against me.

"He also approached me with the case when made out, shoved it towards me and asked me if I wanted him to make the case. I refused to make any terms with him.

"Since these occurrences his manner and bearing when in my store are rough and overbearing, searching for something to condemn, and once he did condemn as spoiled some oysters which he knew, or ought to have known, were good.

"He has been in the habit of drinking while on duty in the barroom of J. A. Batchelor."

The Inspector Loved Rabbits.

After the specifications were read Mr. Clarke was called to the stand and told of the various alleged shady transactions of the inspector.

The fish merchant is a man of unusual appearance. He is tall with a small, energetic face, slightly mustached and very keen, nervous eyes. He wore a seal skin cap and snow shoes.

In a way very earnest and decisive he related how the inspector had been in the habit of carrying off fish and game without paying for them.

"Ray loved rabbits," he said. "Frequently he would come to my store—it was nearly always on Saturday night—and give me a gentle hint that he wanted something for his Sunday dinner. I let him have all he wanted and he carried away, during the time he got presents from me, lots of fish and game."

He said he gave the inspector the liberty of his store, and all his clerks were instructed to let him have what he called for and that was not an unfrequent occurrence, as when Ray was on his rounds he would drop in, walk up to the counter in the restaurant department and ask for what he wished.

The merchant told about his first trouble with the inspector. It was just after Christmas. The demands of the inspector were exorbitant, and his stock of rabbits and oysters was woefully depleted because of frequent visits of Ray. Clarke thought that it cost too much to stand in with the officer, the price was too dear, and on one occasion, when the inspector wanted game he was forced to refuse him.

Piqued by this, Ray made a case against him in the police court, charging him with selling goods that had been condemned. Clarke said that he had sold these goods to a negro named Simms and that they had spoiled after the negro had them in stock.

After the case was made the inspector came to him and wanted to settle it; coming to his store one day, he flaunted the copy of charges in his face and asked if Clarke wanted to settle it.

"I told him to go on. I had nothing to say to him in regard to it, and I asked him to leave me," said the merchant. "I knew that all he wanted was some more rabbits. After that the case was tried before Judge Calhoun over there and it was dismissed."

He Carried Off the Catfish.

When the merchant had finished explaining the charges several witnesses were called to show that Ray had accepted goods as bribes. D. E. Hood, a young clerk of Clarke's, had seen the inspector frequently about the store.

"He used to come around there a great deal. One evening about the 1st of December I saw Mr. Ray come there. He stopped and talked to Mr. Clarke and they walked over to the other side of the store and I saw Mr. Clarke give him a string of catfish. I saw Mr. Ray take them off, but I didn't see him pay for them."

The witness said that it was the only time that he had seen the inspector carry off the goods.

How the Inspector Took His Nip.

The most damaging evidence, and in fact the real evidence that caused the prompt decision of the board, was given by J. A. Batchelor, a saloonist on Proyor street. He gave a graphic account of the manner in which the inspector, during the summer months, would come into his bar for the purpose of inspecting it. While there he would intimate that he wished a little "nip," and the saloon keeper would furnish it promptly.

"It was about nine months ago," said Batchelor. "He was accustomed to coming in my bar all the time and drinking. Sometimes he would take it at the counter and sometimes he wouldn't," continued the barkeeper, looking over to where the members of the board were sitting and laughing significantly.

"How's that?" askd Mr. Pettigrew.

"Well, you see it was this way. He would come in the saloon and go back to the water closet and inspect. Then he would let me know that he wanted a little something to drink and I would have it mixed and sent back to him. The glass always came back empty.

"I had a water cooler in my store and sometimes Ray would take a drink behind that.

"I have known him to come in and drink from the counter. Sometimes he would pay for it. When he went back and sent in his orders from the water closet, though, he didn't pay for it. I would carry it back to him myself sometimes."

Mr. Frazier asked the witness if the inspector didn't buy the whisky. He replied that he did sometimes.

"You observe the custom of giving your customers drinks sometimes, don't you?" asked Frazier.

The witness replied that occasionally he treated his customers.

"Was Ray in uniform?" asked Chief Veal, whose face wore a look of serious surprise at the startling testimony. Batchelor replied that he was.

A number of clerks who had been connected with Clarke and those now connected, told that Ray had received fish and game at various times. Witness Pope, an old man, said that he had never seen the money paid down by the inspector.

'Mr. Clarke used to tell him, 'that's all right,'" he said and Mr. Ray would go away with the fish.

Mack Shafer, the bar tender at Batchelor's also told how the inspector would negotiate for drinks behind the cooler and in the water closet. He stated that the inspector would come to the rear of the saloon and these drinks would be furnished him. They were carried to him very often by the negro porter.

Dismissed the Character Witnesses.

A score of witnesses had been summoned by Ray to testify as to his efficiency as an officer and give evidence as to his good character. The board said that they took all this for granted. They did not doubt that Ray was an active officer, but that they were investigating the charges and would touch upon these alone. These character witnesses were dismissed.

Chief Veal was called and said that prior to the charges being made by Clarke that Clarke had told him that he had given Ray presents, but that they were given with no intention to bribe. The chief told about the good work of the inspector and said that he was a valuable man.

The chief stated that one of the clerks at Clarke's told him that the patrolmen on that beat were also in the habit of taking fish and game in the same way.

The board of health remained in private session for some time. At 11 o'clock Dr. Alexander appeared at the door. He held the decision of the board in his hand. It was as follows:

"In the matter of charges against Inspector Ray the board of health, after an investigation of the charges made, adjudged:

"1. That the inspector accepted small gifts from I. C. Clarke as charged, but there is no no conclusive evidence that his conduct was influenced thereby.

"2. We find him guilty of entering and drinking liquor in a barroom while on official business, and thereby relieve him of further service as inspector."

LIBERTY BELL NOT COMING.

The Invitation of the Exposition for the Bell Was Declined.

It will be learned with genuine regret by the friends of the exposition, and by patriots all over the south, that the city council of Philadelphia has declined the invitation for the great liberty bell to be brought to the display halls of the Cotton States and International exposition.

The reason is because of the indisposition of the people of Philadelphia to ever have the bell leave that city. It is the property of the city of Philadelphia and it has always been against the sentiment of the citiens of that town to have the liberty bell taken away.

In the general tossing about on railroads the fear is that some harm might come to the historic property.

Mrs. Judge Simmons, on behalf of the woman's board of commissioners for the exposition, lately went to Philadelphia to extend the invitation to have Philadelphia bring the bell here for exhibition. The mayor and other prominent citizens of Philadelphia assured her of their friendly co-operation in the petition, but their efforts seem to have been of no avail.

A dispatch was received by The Constitution last night stating that the city council committee had declined the invitation and will refuse to allow the bell to be brought to Atlanta.

MR. VENABLE'S PLANS.

Says the Walls of the Building Will Be Torn Down and the Lot Sold.

Mr. W. H. Venable was seen yesterday and asked to give his plans as to the future of the old capitol so recently destroyed by fire.

"We have no plans," said Mr. Venable in reply.

"What about the rumor that you would build a hotel on the spot?" was asked.

"The rumor is entirely erroneous. We have never had any idea of building anything on the spot. We have not dreamed of building any sort of hotel. We have not contemplated building anything at all there or elsewhere. We will simply tear down the walls and get rid of the site as soon as possible. I don't know what will become of it, but I think we will sell it the moment we get the walls torn down."

Further than this Mr. Venable had nothing to say. He positively denies having made any plans as to rebuilding on the old capitol site.

FOR CHARITY'S SAKE.

A Varied Musical Programme Rendered at O. E. Mitchell's Home.

The charity and hospital committee of the exposition gave a delightful entertainment at the residence of Mr. O. E. Mitchell yesterday afternoon and evening.

The following rich programme was rendered last night.

A vocal solo by Miss McCrary, of Manchester, accompanied by Miss Clara Jossey on the violin, Mrs. Sallie Cox Stanton and Mr. Blosser on the cornet and Mr. Fred Landsell on the mandolin.

Miss Mamie Johnson rendered a delightful recitation.

Mrs. James E. Carter and Miss Scarborough also contributed to the pleasure of the evening. The Estey Organ Company donated the musical instruments for the occasion.

MAJOR ELY BURIED.

His Interment at LaGrange, Ga., Yesterday Afternoon.

Major Robert N. Ely was buried in the cemetery at LaGrange, Ga., yesterday afternoon.

It was arranged at first by the friends and relatives of Major Ely in the city to inter his remains in Westview cemetery in the confederate veterans' burial ground, but a telegram from his sister, Mrs. Calloway, who resides at LaGrange, Ga., directed the body to be sent to that place for burial.

The remains were accompanied to LaGrange, Ga., by Judge A. D. Newsome, an uncle of Major Ely.

At the request of Mrs. Calloway the services at the grave were conducted by Rev. Mr. Tumlin, the pastor of the LaGrange Baptist church.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.

COLORED MEN TO MEET

Southern Board of Colored Commissioners Meets This Morning.

IMPORTANT MATTERS WILL COME UP

Florida Is Coming to the Exposition with a Splendid Ex hibit—Oth r Exposition News and Gossip.

A number of the brainiest colored men in the south, members of the colored board of commissioners of the exposition, will hold a meeting of great importance in Atlanta today.

William H. Crogman, president of the board, will preside. The meeting will convene at Clark's university this morning and the session will continue throughout the day. The plan for the colored exhibit will be outlined, and the chairman of each state board will report what progress he has made.

There will be a representative from each southern state. Some of the most prominent negroes in the entire south will be in the number. In nearly every instance the chairman of the state board will attend.

This afternoon the colored board for the south will meet the executive board of the exposition for a conference concerning the negro building. It is proposed to make this one of the most interesting exhibits at the exposition. The members of the state board for the south are:

Alabama—Chief commissioner, B. T. Washington, Tuskegee; W. R. Pettiford, Birmingham; W. H. Council, Normal; S. M. Murphy, Eufaula; C. N. Dorsett, Montgomery; H. A. Loveiace, Montgomery; R. T. Pollard, Montgomery.

Arkansas—W. O. Emory, Little Rock; J. M. Cox, Little Rock; F. C. Potter, Cotton Plant; J. H. Smith, Little Rock; E. C. Morris, Helena.

Florida—M. M. Lewey, Pensacola; J. H. Lee, Jacksonville; T. V. Gibbs, Tallahassee; F. P. Gadson, Ocala; S. H. Hart, Jacksonville; A. L. Pierce, Orlando.

Georgia—W. H. Grogman, Atlanta; R. R. Wright, Savannah; T. W. Dent, Rome; Madison Davis, Athens; W. J. Gaines, Atlanta; W. J. White, Augusta; Abraham Grant, Atlanta; N. T. Patterson, Macon.

Louisiana—A. E. P. Albert, New Orleans; S. Duncan, Shreveport; J. Tirquit, Baton Rouge; A. M. Green, Now Orleans; J. W. Whitaker, New Orleans; Valcour Chapman, Franklin; J. L. Burrell, New Orleans.

Mississippi—I. T. Montgomery, Mound Bayou; J. M. May, Meridian; M. M. McLeod, Jackson; James Hill, Jackson; S. A. Gowan, Vicksburg; A. M. Trotter, Meridian; G. F. Bowles, Natches.

North Carolina—W. C. Coleman, Concord; S. G. Atkins, Winston; J. W. Hood, Fayetteville; John C. Dancey, Wilmington; W. H. Goler, Salisbury.

South Carolina—J. B. Middleton, Camden; E. J. S. Sawyer, Bennettsville; J. H. Fordham, Orangeburg; J. E. Wilson, Florence; W. D. Crum, Charleston.

Tennessee—G. V. Clark, Memphis; C. B. Wilson, Nashville; J. G. Burges, Chattanooga; R. F. Boyd, Nashville; S. R. Maples, Knoxville.

Texas—N. W. Cuney, Galveston; T. B. Scott, Marshall; David Abner, Jr., Seguin; N. W. Harlee, Dallas; F. B. Ramsey, Houston; B. F. Lee, Waco.

Virginia—I. Garland Penn, Lynchburg; Norman E. Penn, Alexandria; J. E. Jones, Richmond; John M. Langston, Richmond; A. L. Gaines, Norfolk; W. F. Grasty, Danville.

Discussed Hotels.

The hotel question occupied the attention of the exposition directors at their fortnightly meeting, held yesterday afternoon.

Some rather startling figures were presented. Members of the board presented estimates of the total attendance upon the exposition. The very lowest estimate placed the number at two million. The majority of estimates far exceeded that number. It was shown to the board that the present hotel facilities were totally inadequate to accommodate that number of people. The necessity for prompt and vigorous action was clearly realized by the directors present.

Mr. Forrest Adair, who is chairman of the committee which has had the matter of hotel facilities in hand, made a short talk to the board. He said he appreciated the importance of the movement and had worked with as much energy as he could command. While he had accomplished no definite result, he had negotiations in progress which he thought would result in the building of two commodious hotels. Several parties were making investigations with a view to building hotels.

Several talks were made by the directors on the importance of prompt action. The matter will be followed up with vigor in the future and the question will be speedily settled to the satisfaction of all.

Florida in Line.

Florida is going to be well represented at the Cotton States and International exposition. President Collier yesterday received the following letter from S. Paul Brown, assistant commissioner for Florida:

"Jacksonville, Fla., January 15, 1895.—Mr. C. A. Collier, President Cotton States and International Exposition, Atlanta, Ga. Dear Sir—I beg to advise you that Governor Mitchell has appointed a commission to the Cotton States and International exposition, consisting of Mr. J. E. Ingraham, commissioner, and Colonel W. D. Chipley, of Pensacola, and the undersigned, of Jacksonville, assistant commissioners.

"I am requested by Mr. Ingraham to take up with you the matter of securing space for a Florida exhibit. While I cannot say definitely just yet how much space we will require, I would like to figure on your acres; at some later date we can decide definitely just how much space may be secured, what the exposition can furnish, or if we are required to pay for the space, and if so, how much.

"It is our intention to have the best display at the exposition that Florida is capable of affording; we have every reason to believe that every interest in the state is alive to the importance of being suitably represented there, and will liberally co-operate with us to that end. Despite the recent freeze, which has not been so disastrous as was at first feared, the recuperative powers of Florida are such that, by the time the exposition is opened, we hope to convince the world that the push and courage of our people will overcome all such disasters.

"Kindly forward to me printed or other information, in regard to the extent, scope, plans, etc., of the exposition, and all necessary information for use in this matter.

"An early reply will greatly oblige. Very respectfully yours,

"S. PAUL BROWN.
"Assistant Commissioner."

FLORIDA'S COMMISSIONERS.

All Are Good Men and Will Do Their Work Well.

Jacksonville, Fla., January 17.—(Special.) Governor Mitchell has made the following appointments of commissioners for the state of Florida to prepare an exhibit at the Cotton States and International exposition at Atlanta from September 18th to December 31, 1895: J. E. Ingraham, St. Augustine, commissioner; Colonel W. D. Chipley, Pensacola, assistant commissioner. Mr. Ingraham, general agent and land commissioner of the Jacksonville, St. Augustine and Indian River railway, is a man who is so thoroughly identified with the entire state that its interests in every department of every section will be carefully looked after. His knowledge of the state and its resources, and his popularity all over the state also tend to fit him for the position. Colonel Chipley is as well known throughout the state as is Mr. Ingraham. He has always been foremost in any movement looking to the development of any part of Florida. He knows the state from beginning to end and nearly all the prominent people, and Mr. Brown, a journalist by profession, is a younger man, but is well known over the state and is popular. He is familiar with all kinds of exposition work, having received his training from Walton S. Webb. Mr. Brown will do good work on the commission. No three men in the state are better fitted for the work than the governor's selections and by their efforts it is almost an assured fact that Florida will be properly looked after at the exposition. Mr. Brown, in speaking of the appointments, states that the commissioners will go to work at once for an exhibit from Florida at the exposition. A meeting of the three commissioners will be held in Jacksonville some time this week for the purpose of deciding upon some definite plan of work.

GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

Mr. J. E. Ewing, manager and proprietor of two of the leading financial papers in the country, The Financer and The Capitalist, has been in the city several days on business. No man in America is better known than Colonel Ewing—that is in financial circles—and certainly none has made a bigger success in what might be termed trade journalism.

"When I was a boy selling peanuts on the New York Central railroad, Horace Greeley was advising everybody to 'go west, young man.' Well, I got to thinking about that thing and came to the conclusion that so far as I was cocerned Mr. Greeley's advice did not apply. On analyzing myself, I came to the conculsion that what I was after was money and I came to the further conclusion that the best way to get it was to go where it was. I determined to go right down into Wall street. When The Financier was first started it was pretty uphill work, because it was an entirely new idea; banks did not believe that they had to advertize, or that advertising would do them any good; it is decidedly different now, however, and with characteristic modesty, I can say that we are making some money."

It is said on good authority that the "some money" referred to amounts to seventy-five thousand or eighty thousand a year.

Judge Hamilton McWhorter was in the city for a few hours yesterday, brought here by some legal business.

"Yes," he said, "I'm out of politics and am trying to make some money at my profession. At any rate this is an off year in politics, and it's part of my creed that it never does to mix politics with business, no matter what your business may be, but I am entirely free from any political thoughts."

Lieutenant Colonel W. L. Kellogg, of the fifth infantry, is now in command at Fort McPherson, Colonel Osborne, the head of the regiment being absent on a sick leave. It is understood that Colonel Kellogg will probably be in charge until he receives his full colonelcy in a few months. Colonel Kellogg is one of the most popular men who has ever been stationed at Fort McPherson, and it is expected that during the spring and summer that the fort will be more than usually gay.

CONTESTS WITHDRAWN.

Populists of Douglas and Polk Counties Withdraw Their Contests.

Governor Atkinson was informed yesterday that the populists of Douglas county had withdrawn their contest in the recent election in that county.

A similar action was taken by the populist candidate for tax collector in Polk county. In both cases they give evidence of harmonious acquiescence to the verdict of the ballots cast in the late election in their respective counties.

The work of paying off the teachers of the state their quarterly salaries is nigh at hand and the county school commissioners all through Georgia will soon file their reports for the quarterly term just ended. The examinations of teachers for places will occur on the 19th instant.

IN THE LOCAL FIELD.

—The Constitution is asked by a patron to mention the fact that Kensington, Ga., would be a fine site for the location of a cotton facory.

—Governor Atkinson made a strong speech at the dinner given to Professor W. H. Payne, chancellor of the University of Nashville, at the Kimball Wednesday night. The governor is greatly interested in the normal work, which is Professor W. H. Payne's special line, and his remarks were convincing and to the point.

—Tonight at 8 o'clock and tomorrow at 11 o'clock a. m. and 4:30 o'clock p. m. at Phillips & Crew's music hall the originator and author of the Hauptonian system, Dr. Haupt, will deliver lectures in elucidation of his remarkable system, by which he is able in a most instructive and entertaining manner to impart a practical use of the German language.

—Mr. Sanders McDaniel, of Monroe, is in Atlanta. Mr. McDaniel is one of the gifted young men of the state and is making a mark in the legal profession.

—The board of lady managers of the exposition will edit The Atlanta Journal on February 14th. Mrs. Joseph Thompson will be editor-in-chief and she has announced a complete staff of assistants, as follows: Editor-in-chief, Mrs. Joseph Thompson; associate editors, Mrs. W. H. Felton, Mrs. A. H. Cox; telegraph editors, Miss Jennie Armstrong, Mrs. Loulie M. Gordon; state news editor, Mrs. W. Y. Atkinson; exchange editor, Mrs. Nellie Peters Black; city editors, Mrs. Clarence Knowles, Mrs. Dan Harris; railroad editor, Mrs. Joseph Hirsch; society editor, Mrs. Hugh Hagan; dramatic editor, Mrs. Rhode Hill; literary critic, Mrs. J. K. Ottley; commercial editor, Mrs. A. B. Steele; editor in charge of supplement, Mrs. Geppart; editor children's page, Mrs. H. B. Tompkins; business manager, Mrs. William Dickson; advertising manager, Mrs. B. W. Wrenn; treasurer, Mrs. Robert J. Lowry. This experiment will no doubt prove as popular here as in other cities. In San Francisco, where it was tried, it proved notably successful, and in Selma, Ala., and Lexington, Ky., where similar experiments are being made the people are manifesting great interest.

—The elocution class at the Young Men's Christian Association has changed its time of meeting to Friday night instead of Tuesday. Tonight at 8 o'clock young men of the Literary Club, members of the Boys' High school, and others wishing to make public speakers of themselves, or wishing to be helped in their work, if they are already lawyers or preachers, or public speakers of any kind, are cordially invited to be present. It will cost them nothing to see the nature of the work that is being done.

—A party of Florida tourists passed through Atlanta last night from Newland, Mo., en route to the pleasure lands of the tropics. The party consisted of Elder J. B. Corwine, Hon. T. P. Wood and wife, Men Mayhall and wife, Misses Bettie Crawford, Ella Strode and Pauline Shellburn, Rev. T. A. Abbott, Rev. A. F. Davis, Miss Jennie Duffy and T. M. Hartsook. They will visit all the points of interest in Florida.

—A dispatch from Grand Rapids, Mich., to The Constitution, received last night, announces the death of Rev. Samuel Graves, late president of the Baptist seminary for colored people in this city. He died suddenly in Grand Rapids last night. He was suffering from rheumatism which had attacked his heart. He was seventy-five years old. While connected with the seminary here he did good work for the colored students of the institution.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA.

October Term, 1894—Number of Cases Remaining Undisposed Of.

Eastern	11	Coweta	8
Macon	36	Flint	11
Northern	10	Ocmulgee	10
Western	8	Chattahoochee	20
Northeastern	[illegible]	Pataula	5
Blue Ridge	7	Southwestern	12
Cherokee	14	Albany	7
Rome	16	Southern	4
Tallapoosa	11	Oconee	10

Proceedings Yesterday.

Merchants' National Bank v. Carhart and vice versa. Argument concluded.

Jacob Cohen v. R. D. LaRoche and vice versa. Argued.

Amos Sawyer v. S. & E. E. Kenan. Argued.

William Kehoe v. Andrew Hanley. Argued.

Joseph Marll v. Connecticut Fire Insurance Co. Argued.

Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Savannah v. Thomas Mulligan. Argued.

Charleston and Savannah Railway Co. v. Green, Gaynor & Co. Argued.

Adjourned to this morning at 9 o'clock.

NEWS OF SOCIETY.

Happenings of Interest to the People of Atlanta and Georgia.

NOTES ABOUT PEOPLE YOU KNOW

Some Events of the Future—Gossip About Social Events and Matters Pertaining Thereto.

The afternoon reception given yesterday by Mrs. Clarence Knowles was a distinctively brilliant and graceful one. Mrs. Knowles's home, on Ponce de Leon circle, has all the charms that can be obtained by the unlimited gratification of artistic and luxurious tastes. She received her guests in the beautiful drawing room, whose furnishings are in every detail facsimiles of those in Marie Antoinette's reception room at Trianon. The walls are hung in soft gold satin brocade, with a fringe of carnations tied with love knots and the furniture, which is upholstered in gold brocade, is mahogany, each piece showing rich carvings in the form of swans' heads. The gilt chandiliers have globes in tulip shapes and the whole effect of the room is refined and elegant.

Mrs. Knowles received her guests in a smart and becoming toilet of white and green striped silk, the bodice having a deep yoke of round point, while bows and folds of velvet in the new shade of blue-green formed the vivid touch of coloring.

Mrs. Daniel, of Savannah, her handsome guest, wore a lovely and most becoming gown of pinkish-lavender crepon, cut square in the neck and trimmed with duchess lace.

Miss Laura Knowles was extremely pretty and picturesque in a white muslin over silk, the bodice cut round and trimmed about with ribbon.

Miss Harwood appeared in a charming afternoon gown of green and gray silk trimmed with duchess lace.

Miss Gail Harwood made a pretty picture presiding over the table in the library. Her gown of some soft, neutral tinted silk, was a becoming setting to her bright face with its dark hair and rosy cheeks. The tea table itself was a thing of beauty, all bright with handsome silver, dainty cups and slender glass vases filled with red carnations. There were flowers everywhere in this cosy, richly furnished room—carnations, hyacinths and narcissus.

Miss Belle Daniel, of Savannah, assisted in serving tea and was lovely in red silk.

Miss Newman and Miss Margaret Newman, in lovely white toilets, and Miss Frances Harwood, in a white and blue silk, also assisted in serving tea and chocolate.

Miss Annie Mitchell, in a pretty afternoon toilet, whose waist was of black chiffon and American Beauty satin, presided over the chocolate table.

In the hallway palms and handsome lamps with red shades were used effectively. The dining room, which in the richness of decoration and furnishing in itself bespeaks the royalest of hospitality, was particularly lovely, brightened by many lamps and candles, with pink shades, while pink roses and white hyacinths were the flowers used in the tall vases on the buffets and tables.

In the center of the refreshment table was a tall, Behemian glass vase, from whose flaring mouth arose many pink roses, while the other ornaments consisted of silver candlesticks with pink shades in the shape of great pink roses, dainty sweets and bon-bons in silver dishes and tall Bohemian glass pitchers filled with red and white wine, which was served with the refreshments. These were extremely delicious. The pink and green ices in all sorts of pretty shapes were particularly new and dainty, but it would be hard to discriminate where everything was so perfect of its kind.

A number of ladies assisted in serving the refreshments. Miss Julia Hammond, in white silk with the bodice trimmed with fluffy frills of pale green chiffon, was one of the prettiest assistants.

Mrs. Dargan was lovely in a green and pink Dresden China silk trimmed with green velvet.

Mrs. Ed Ebney wore a handsome and becoming toilet of black satin and jet.

Miss Dargan, a pretty blonde girl, was charming in tulle run through with pale green ribbons.

Mrs. Ed Peters wore a lovely gown of white and green crepe trimmed with black velvet about the square-cut neck.

Mrs. Harwood wore a handsome black satin trimmed with duchess lace.

There were about two hundred callers during the afternoon, which will always be memorable for its brilliance and the charm of easy and graceful hospitality.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Manley Curry received their friends in a most graceful and delightful fashion at their home on the corner of West Peachtree and Linden avenue yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Curry presided over her pretty tea table with its wealth of handsome silver and dainty china in the most graceful fashion. She looked brilliantly lovely in a handsome afternoon toilet of dark red silk trimmed with red velvet and cream lace. There were flowers and pretty lamps placed effectively about the cozy tearoom, which bespoke in its artistic and tasteful furnishings the cultivation and refinement of the host and hostess.

A great many callers came during the afternoon and the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Curry are sincerely delighted that their names are now added to that list of truly compensating people in Atlanta society.

***

Mrs. W. B. Lowe and Mrs. James English arrived from New York Wednesday, accompanied by their daughter, Miss Rebie Lowe, and Miss Emily English, who have been spending some months abroad. They were in Paris most of the time.

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The Flagler system of railways, with its magnificent accommodations and luxurious apartments, making wonderfully quick time between New York and St. Augustine as it does, is carrying hundreds of tourists to St. Augustine The Indian River railway is without doubt the most thorough in the state. The entire space surrounding the station is smoothly paved with concrete, which splendid driveway continues on into the city, passing Mr. H. M. Flagler's beautiful mansion, the Ponce de Leon, Cordova and Alcazar. The tropical shrubs and flowers are planted in profusion about the station, making glad the heart of the visitor from the frozen regions of the north, who wisely comes here to enjoy the land of sunshine and flowers and the most commodious hotels in the south.

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There will be a delightful entertainment given at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Hayne, in Inman Park, tonight. A unique and interesting programme has been arranged. Among those who will take in the exercises are Messrs. Julian D. Couch and Charles T. Wurm. Dr. A. W. Davisson will also fill an item on the programme. A small admission fee will be charged at the door. After the entertainment, refreshments will be served free.

***

Forsyth, Ga., January 17.—(Special.)—A happy marriage occurred here yesterday morning at the residence of Mr. W. B. Amas, when Mr. E. M. Name, of Jacksonville, Fla., and Miss Rose Amas were united by Rev. T. M. Callaway. Miss Amas is one of the brightest, prettiest and most charming young ladies in this town. Mr. Nance, who formerly resided here, is now one of the operators for the Associated Press, at Jacksonville. The happy couple left on the 1 o'clock train for their future home.

***

Mrs. M. C. Frazer, of Chicago, is in the city the guest of her brother, Mr. Charles Walford Clarke, at his home at Inman Park.

***

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Payne, of Nashville, who have been the guests of Colonel and Mrs. W. A. Hemphill, on Peachtree street, returned home yesterday. Mr. Payne is one of the most distinguished educators in the south, being chancellor of the University of Nashville.

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Miss Dot McCamy, of Dalton, is visiting Miss Eula Kilby at 338 Linden avenue.

***

Attention is called to the drawing for a very handsome brougham, which is being conducted under the auspices of the board of woman managers of the exposition. The brougham is on exhibition at the repository of Mr. James E. Hickey, and the chances can be secured there. The plan is as follows: Four hundred and fifty tickets are placed in envelopes and are numbered from 1 to 450, respectively. The number drawn denotes what is to be paid, as No. 1, 1 cent; No. 50, 50 cents; No. 450, $4.50, and so on.

***

Members of the Woman's Co-operative Club are requested to meet this morning at 10 o'clock in the club rooms, 42 South Broad street.

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The ways and means committee of the woman's department will meet at Mrs. Hagan's residence tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.

***

Mr. William Lycett, though always conceded to be a fine artist in china painting, has ardent admirers in his latest achievement, the painting of the Trilby cups which he presented to Mrs. Ottley for the Trilby evening. The painting of faces on china is the nicest and most difficult of tasks, and this he has accomplished in a fashion that cannot be too highly praised. The reproduction on these fine bits of porcelain of Trilby, Little Billee, the Laird, Taffy, Svengali, Gecko, Dodor, and the rest is simply exquisite. The work is of a rare and delicate order that cannot be described. The miniatures are done in burnt umber, and each one is a real work of art. The likenesses are perfect, and the artist has given to them that individual grace which belongs to every painter who is really great in any particular line. A number of the cups were disposed of at the Trilby evening, and at private sale. Only three or four are now left, and can be seen at Mrs. Ottley's residence on Peachtree.

***

Columbia, S. C., January 15.—(Special.)—Frank Hampton, son of the late Colonel Frank Hampton and nephew of General Wade Hampton, and Miss Gertrude Ruffini Elliott Gonzales, daughter of the late General A. J. Gonzales, the Cuban patriot and confederate officer, and sister of Messrs. Gonzales, of the Columbia state, were married in Trinity Episcopal church this morning. Bishop Ellison Capers was the officiating clergyman. The ceremony was witnessed by a few relatives and intimate friends.

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A meeting of the board of women managers of the Cotton States and International exposition is called for Tuesday morning, January 15th, at half-past 10 o'clock.

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Major Mims gave a dinner last evening in honor of Miss Arnold. There were about a dozen guests and the affair was in every way a delightful one.

***

Mrs. Dick Gray's euchre party Tuesday in honor of her brother, Mr. Walter Inman, was a charming occasion in every way. The house was made lovely by bright lights and many flowers and the prizes were handsome and appropriate. A delicious supper was served at the conclusion of the game. The guests were chiefly the young unmarried folks of Atlanta's society.

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The New York papers contain interesting notices of a reception given a few days ago by Mr. and Mrs. John Inman in honor of Miss Inman. The fact that Miss Inman is very well known here in Atlanta will cause the following account of the affair, which appeared in The Herald, to be read with interest:

"The first reception of any importance in the new residence of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Inman, 834 Fifth avenue, was the introduction of Miss Inman to a large party of friends. The occasion was not intended as an introduction to society of the young lady, but simply the meeting of a circle of friends. The beautiful house, one of the most attractive of the number lately built in the neighborhood of the park, was made very attractive by a lavish floral display. The library, which is in the front of the house, had concealed at one end, behind a bank of palms an orchestra that played during the reception. The main hall was simply decorated with green, the roses, violets, etc., being arranged on mantels and tables in the main drawing room. To the left of the main hall a richly carved massive stairway has been constructed, and on the landing of the stairway a pretty effect was produced by an arrangement of palms, smilax, ferns, etc. During the reception this was a favorite place with many of the guests the elevated position giving a fine view of the picture of color below, made by the rich gowns of the ladies who were taking part in the reception. Miss Inman, with her mother, Mrs. John H. Inman, received in the main drawing room. With Mrs. Inman and her daughter, assisting to receive, were Miss Frazer, Miss Simmons, Miss Kissam, Miss Beadleston, Miss Brokaw and Miss Little.

"Mrs. Inman's gown was simple, though very rich. It was of black satin, with Honiton lace and silver spangles. Miss Inman was gowned in white satin, court sleeves, the bodice being decorated with silver spangles and white flowers. The gown of Miss Brokaw was also of white satin, the bodice cut high with gilt trimming. The gown was trimmed with duchess lace. Miss Frazer's dress was very simple, the waist being light gray lawn made fluffy, the skirt entirely plain, being of pearl satin. The gowns of Miss Inman and Miss Brokaw were notable for their richness.

"Though it was stated that but a limited number of guests had been invited to meet Miss Inman, the number that was presented was the greatest of any reception since the Vanderbilt and Gerry receptions, two weeks ago. In the evening a dinner at which twenty-four guests sat down, was served in the dining hall, a 'small and early' dance following the dinner."

A RELIGIOUS RALLY TONIGHT.

The Young People of the City at the First Methodist Church.

The union service of all the religious organizations in the city, composed of young people, will be held at the First Methodist church this evening at 8 o'clock.

All members of the Epworth League, Christian Endeavor Societies and other organizations of young people in Atlanta are given a special invitation.

The following is the programme in full:

Service beginning at 8 o'clock, conducted by Rev. E. H. Barnett.

Music—Choir First Methodist Episcopal church.

Opening Prayer—Rev. R. V. Atkisson.

Welcome Address—Mr. B. B. Crew, five minutes.

Reply—Rev. R. A. Bowman, five minutes.

Music Solo—Mrs. C. O. Sheridan.

Address—Mr. John Eagan, ten minutes.

Music, Duet, "The Two Lives," Alice Dill and Goldie Robinson.

Address—Mr. W. W. Gaines, ten minutes.

Music.

General Remarks—Ten minutes.

Music.

Address—Mr. L. L. Knight, ten minutes.

Benediction—Rev. J. B. Robins.

It is expected that a large gathering of young people will attend the services at the Methodist church tonight.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE
AT WHOLESALE BY THE TRADE GENERALLY.

KILLED HIS WIFE.

Joe Quinn Shot His Wife's Head Off and Took Strychnine.

BUT HE SWALLOWED TOO MUCH

His Attempt at Suicide Failed—He Soon Recovers Consciousness and Tells the Whole Story.

Dalton, Ga., January 17.—(Special.)—James F. McGill, who lives in the northern part of Dalton, heard terrible groaning in his barn about 4 o'clock this morning. He got up and went out to investigate. He found Joe Quinn there writhing in great agony. In answer to McGill's questions, Quinn said he was suffering from a dose of strychnine that he had taken with suicidal intent. He had killed his wife the night before, he stated, and then attempted to kill himself.

McGill ran for a doctor, and then went to Quinn's house, where he found Mrs. Quinn lying weltering in her own blood, with almost half of her head blown off. Her little baby, half frozen, was besmeared with blood and crying lustily. It had spent the entire night alone with the butchered corpse and groping about in its mother's blood, crying for the attention she could never again give it.

Quinn went to his home in north Dalton at 6 o'clock yesterday and ate his supper with his wife and seventeen-months'-old baby. After a short conversation, Quinn left the room and the wife put the baby to sleep. Then she began to prepare for bed and had just taken off her shoes when Quinn opened the door, aimed a double-barreled gun at her head and fired both barrels into her right temple, bespattering the wall with brains and blood. She fell over on the floor dead.

The report of the gun awoke the baby, which began to cry. The father stopped in the room fully half an hour quieting it and getting it back to sleep. He then went to McGill's barn and took a large dose of strychnine, the very quantity of which saved his life. He lay in the barn all night suffering intensely, and was saved by the groans that he could not suppress in his mortal agony. McGill summoned a party and Quinn was taken to the jail, where the doctors worked on him most of the day.

When he became sensible enough to talk, he told the above story of the killing. He says his wife and he lived together peaceably and that they had not quarreled. He was tired of living and did not want his wife to live after he was in hell. He had made up his mind to kill her several days ago and executed a well-formed plan and failed on himself only because of the overdose of poison.

Quinn is known as a tough character. He tried to kill his wife more than a year ago in a fit of jealousy. He tried to cut her throat then and she carried a bad scar from it afterward. Quinn was a railroader by profession. He was last employed on the Georgia Pacific railroad between Atlanta and Birmingham. He is known as a fighter, having shot and cut several men and served a year's sentence in a Georgia chaingang for assult with intent to murder and stabbing committed in Catoosa county about eighteen months ago. He returned from the chaingang last summer and since then has done little work. He was sober when he committed the crime. Mrs. Quinn was Miss Florence Clark before marriage. Her parents and brother live here. She and Quinn had been married two years. The coroner's jury found a verdict against Quinn of willful murder. He is now in jail and will probably recover from the strychnine poisoning.

A REBELLIOUS JURY.

Judge Seaman Makes a Verdict for Them, but the Jurymen Kick.

Chicago, Ill., January 17.—A jury in the United States court created a sensation yesterday by defying Judge Seaman and refusing to bring in a verdict in accordance with the court's instructions. The case at issue was the $25,000 damage suit of Marie Cahill, a girl who was run over and crippled in 1892 by an engine of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, on the leased tracks of the Stock Yards Company. In charging the jury, Judge Seaman told them the evidence showed that no responsibility attached to the defendant; that it was the lessee of the tracks of the Stock Yards Company, upon which company involved the responsibility or providing a proper crossing at the point where the accident occurred, and instructing them to return a verdict for the defendant. One after another the jurors arose and said:

"Your honor, I cannot render such a verdict."

Judge Seaman's face became flushed. He gazed at the rebellious jurors for a moment and then told them to go into the jury room and agree upon a verdict. As the jury were filing out of the room, ex-Judge Prendergast, for the plaintiff, said:

"This is the most remarkable proceeding I have ever witnessed. I desire to take exception to the charge of the court to the jury. The court has not right to command the jury to render a verdict for the defendant. The jury is the sole authority in this matter."

At 2 o'clock the jury returned and the judge addressed the jurors in relation to his instructions, explaining that the case had become a matter between the court and the jury, and his instructions had been to find for the defendant as a matter of law.

The judge's talk was vigorously objected to by Mr. Prendergast, the court allowing the exceptions.

Finally Judge Seaman announced that the jurors would be called on one at a time to give his verdict. All the jurors except one announced their previous finding for the plaintiff, but consented to find for defendant under protest.

Mr. Clayton, the one juror who refused to find for the defendant, was committed to the custody of the marshal in contempt of court.

After a recess the jury again returned, but Juror Clayton reiterated his former statements and said that will all due respect for the court he could not return a verdict for the defendant.

Mr. Prendergast then endeavored to induce the court to non-suit the case or dismiss the jury, such action to be considered as equivalent to a verdict returned in response to the court's order, with the stipulation that the action was taken under the plaintiff's protest.

This the court decided to do. The counsel for defense objected to the day's proceedings going into the record, but the objection was overruled and further hearing postponed until Thursday.

Mr. Prendergast gave notice of appeal.

BROOKLYN'S TROLLEY STRIKE.

Indications That It Will Soon End. Several Companies Resume.

Brooklyn, N. Y., January 17.—The great tolley strike is still on, but there are indications that it will be soon ended. One company, that which operates the DeKalb avenue line, came to terms with its men and its cars were in full operation today. Another company, that which operates the Williamsburg lines, opened negotiations with its employes through the state board of arbitration and an early settlement is expected. This much the men have gained.

On the other hand the other companies have operated the three lines which were operated yesterday, the Flatbush, the Fifth avenue and the Court street lines, and added the Putnam avenue and Halsey street lines to the list. Cars were run on the last named line under great difficulties from 12:30 o'clock p. m. until 5 o'clock, when it was thought best to stop them, as a mob of over 1,000 persons surrounded the company's stables.

Not a car was moved in the eastern or southern part of the city. Some forty lines are still tied up and at nightfall cars were stopped on all lines except the DeKalb avenue and Jay street lines, which were the only lines operated without police protection throughout the day.

There were more instances of interference with the cars by the strikers than any day since Monday and the police had their hands full. Cars were held up, windows smashed and green motormen and conductors assaulted. The police used their clubs freely and captured half a dozen men and one woman from the mobs of stone throwers.

Mayor Schieren was appealed to by the executive committee representing the strikers and asked to compel the companies to operate their roads or forfeit their charters. He heard their case, sent for the corporation counsel and summoned Presidents Lewis and Norton. After a conference with the men, in which they refused to make any concessions to their striking employes and refused to sign any agreement whatever with a labor organization, the mayor said that he had not accomplished anything, but would devote his energies to finding some way of settling the strike in the interest of the public.

This evening a mass meeting of citizens whose business is seriously affected by the strike, was held at the Athenaeum and the called by the Fulton street merchants, action of the railroad companies in refusing to make terms with their employes was denounced.

WIMBERLY SEEMS GUILTY.

His Own Testimony Almost Convicts Him of His Daughter's Murder.

Raleigh, N. C., January 17.—(Special.)—The evidence today and the trial here of Jack Wimberly for the murder of his daughter was terrible. The chief witness was Wimberly himself. He denied the testimony which George Mills, the uncle and slayer of the girl, gave against him yesterday and said he did not send Mills after laudanum to give to the girl. He swore to lies by adhering to his old testimony that his daughter, while at the deserted house with Mills, was attacked by negroes who were in the house. He admitted that he told another daughter to wash the blood from Mills's clothing, but said he believed Mills's statement that the blood spattered on him when the negroes struck the girl.

On cross-examination Wimberly became confused. The solicitor lashed him unmercifully and showed him to be one of the most unnatural of fathers. Wimberly, under this scorching cross-examination, admitted he had rather see his daughter dead than have her shame made known. Wimberly's evidence is very unfavorable to him and confirms Mills's testimony. One of the most horrible scenes during Mills's evidence was when, taking in his hands the forked stick with which he had crushed the girl's skull, he leaned toward the jury and with a devilish grin, said: "I struck her so, and so," each time striking the air with the stick. Other witnesses gave testimony damaging to Wimberly.

STRUCK BY A TRAIN.

A Trackhand Killed—A Doctor Sent to Jail.

Knoxville, Tenn., January 17.—(Special.) Spencer Henson was killed today by a southbound train on the Knoxville and Ohio railroad. He had gone to work as a section hand on the road, and was unacquainted with the dangers of his position. With other section hands he was at work when the fast mail came in sight. His companions stepped off the track, but he was too late. He was struck by the pilot and instantly killed.

Dr. Bart Doyle, a physician of this city, was sent to jail on a charge of suborning perjury this afternoon. He had been indicted for carrying concealed weapons. On the trial the principal witness, a negro, swore contrary to his testimony before the grand jury. The investigation following disclosed the fact that he had been bribed to swear falsely by Dr. Doyle.

Ralph R. Saxton, formerly chief train dispatcher of the Knoxville, Cumberland Gap and Louisville road, received a verdict for $10,000 damages today against the road. In the line of duty he was riding on a pay train of the road when the steam heater exploded, permanently crippling him.

Robert Tatum, the young son of a prominent democratic politician, ran the point of a pair of scissors in his eye today. The sight of the eye is gone, irretrievably.

H. T. Kilburn, near Bristol, was chopping wood. He had only one eye. A chip flew up and destroyed it, leaving his totally blind.

G. S. W. Anderson, deputy sheriff of Knox county, was out hunting this afternoon. His gun was too heavily charged and on firing at a squirrel the breech block flew out, crushing his skull just above the right eye. He will die.

FLORIDA'S BANKERS.

President Hoyt Declines Re-Election and B. H. Barrett Succeeds Him.

Jacksonville, Fla., January 17.—(Special.) The Florida state bankers met in their seventh annual session at the board of trade today. President F. W. Hoyt, of Fernandina, read his annual address, and then declined a re-election. B. H. Barnett, of the National Bank of Jacksonville, was chosen to succeed him. The other officers elected were T. W. Conrad, of Jacksonville, secretary and treasurer; F. C. Brent, of Pensacola, first vice president; E. S. Crill, of Palatka, second vice president; J. P. Taliaferro, of Jacksonville, third vice president, and R. C. Cooley, of Jacksonville, T. P. Denham, of Jacksonville and A. F. Perry, of Jacksonville, as executive committee.

Half a car load of Hotel ware will be received this week. Carver & Harper, 79 Whitehall street.

A SMALL ADVANCE,

But the Cotton Situation Does Not Show Any Change.

GOLD WITHDRAWN FOR EXPORT

Under the Influence of London Buying, the Prominent Stock Shares Advanced 1-4 to 1 1-2 Per Cent.

New York, January 17.—While speculation at the stock exchange was quiet today, the undertone of the market was stronger than for a long time past. Prices were higher all around and the prominent issues made gains of ¼@1½ per cent, outside Baltimore and Ohio, which rose to 62¾—2 per cent. This rise was ascribed to manipulation by a small pool. The improvement in the general market was due to higher prices for American securities in London and the rally in the French 3 per cent. Foreigners bought St. Paul and Ontario and Western, the latter on talk of a dividend during this spring. The Vanderbilts, however, displayed the greatest strength and sold at the best figures for a long time past. Lake Shore rose to 140, New York Central to 100⅛, Michigan Central to 96 bid, Canadian Southern to 50¾, Big Four to 39½ and Chesapeake and Ohio to 17½. The strength of these stocks had a good effect and led to some moderate buying for the long account. Manhattan was quite a feature and rose to 107⅝. The Industrials were less prominent in the dealings. Near the close Chicago Gas rallied to 72⅝. The impression is that the pool has been dissolved and that the stock has been returned to the individual owners. This is partly borne out by the decline in the rate for borrowing, the shares being in good supply in the loan crowd. Sugar, Lead, Cordage and the other Industrials were quiet. The market closed firm and ⅛ to ½ per cent higher on the day. Lake Erie and Western preferred rose 2 and Pullman Palace 3.

The bond market was active and strong.

The sales of listed stocks aggregated 73,-000 shares, unlisted 13,000.

Treasury balances: Coin, $71,421,000; currency, $68,290,000.

Money on call easy at 1 per cent; last loan 1 per cent; closing at 1; Prime mercantile paper 3@4 per cent.

Bar silver 59½.

Sterling exchange firm with actual business in bankers' bills at 4.88@4.86¼ for 60 days and 4.88¾@4.89 for demand; posted rates 4.89@4.90; commercial bills 4.86¾@4.87½.

Government bonds steady.

State bonds firm.

Railroad bonds strong.

Silver at the board was 59⅞@60¼.

London, January 17.—Bar silver 27 3-16d.

Paris advices quote rentes 102 francs, 15 centimes for the account.

The following are closing bids:

Am'n Cotton Oil	23¾	Missouri Pac	23⅝
do. pref	69½	Mobile & Ohio	16½
Am'n Sugar Refin.	89¼	Nash., Chat. & St.L.	66
do. pref	91½	U S. Cordage	6½
Am'n Tobacco	99	do. pref	9¾
do. pref	108¾	N. J. Central	91¼
Atch., T. & Santa Fe	4¾	N. Y. Central	98⅞
Baltimore & Ohio	64½	N. Y. & N. E	32¾
Canada Pac	57	Norfolk & Western	18⅞
Ches. & Ohio	17⅝	Northern Pac	3½
Chicago & Alton	146	do. pref	18
C., B. & Q	71⅞	Northwestern	96½
Chicago Gas	72¼	do. pref	143
Del., Lack. & W	164	Pacific Mail	23⅜
Dis. & Cat. Feed	10¾	Reading	13½
East Tennessee	—	Rich. Terminal	—
do. pref	—	Rock Island	63¾
Erie	10¼	St. Paul	56½
do. pref	25	do. pref	118½
Ed. Gen. Electric	34½	Silver Certificates	59⅞
Ills. Central	88	T. C. I	*15⅝
Lake Erie & West	16¾	do. pref	70
do. pref	73¼	Texas Pac	9¾
Lake Shore	139¾	Union Pac	11⅜
Lous. & Nash	55¼	Wabash, St. L. & P.	6¼
L'ville, N. A. & Ohio	7	do. pref	14½
Manhattan Consol	107⅛	Western Union	87⅝
Memphis & Chas	10	Wheeling & L. Erie	9⅞
Mich. Central	96⅛	do. pref	39½
Bonds—			
Alabama, Class A	102	do. 3s	83½
do. Class B	104	Virginia 6s	—
do. Class C	93	do. pref	—
Louisiana stamped	100	U. S. 4s, registered	113
N.C. 4s	98½	do coupon	113
N. C. 6s	124½	do. 2s	97
Tennessee old 6s	60	Southern Railway 5s	88¾
Tenn. new set'm't 6s	—	do. common	10¾
Tenn. new set'm't 5s	—	do. preferred	35½

*Ex-dividend †Asked.

Early Morning Gossip.

Contrary to its usual course of late the stock market opened today with the industrial list neglected and a speculative inquiry directed toward the railroad shares. Traders were encouraged by the firmness of the London market in the face of the poor returns of St. Paul for the second week in January. St. Paul opened ¼ lower, but promptly recovered its loss and a fraction in addition. The Grangers were generally a shade higher and the Vanderbilts were strong, Ontario and Western was higher and Northern Pacific preferred rose ½.

Chicago Gas was less animated than recently and rallied a point from its initial price.

There were no sales in Sugar in the first fifteen minutes.

Gross earnings of the Panhandle line for December decreases $21,330; net increase $41,621, for the year gross decreased $1,650,-985; net decrease $271,076.

There seemed to be large orders to buy Rock Island around 63. Evidence that there were such orders led to other buying caused an advance. It is supposed that an old short interest is covering in the south.

Northwest was bought on the strength of New York Central and on some covering.

In St. Paul there was nothing but trading. London did nothing either way and there was no influential rumors in regard to earnings.

Earnings in Lake Erie and Western the second week in January increase $9,048. The Hocking Valley statement for 1894 shows a surplus over-charge of $110,019, compared with a surplus in 1893 of $362,989.

Gold to the amount of $750,000 was withdrawn today from the subtreasury for export.

Closing Stock Review.

New York News Bureau by private wire to J. C. Knox, manager—The strength was shown through the general list today, although the stock market was only moderatively active.

London quotations came higher in spite of a heavy decrease in St. Paul's weekly earnings, and foreign houses bought here on a small scale.

Vanderbilt stocks were notably strong and this exerted a beneficial influence on speculative sentiment.

Manhattan rose over 1 per cent and among the specialties Pacific Mail was more active and higher on the knowledge of increasing earnings.

Lake Erie and Western shares were strong on a larger volume of dealings and Ontario and Western was strong on London buying.

The Grangers were fractionally higher, being supported by reports of a favorable outlook for the railway pooling bill.

Chicago Gas advanced over 1 per cent on the covering of shorts.

Sugar was heavy and the Cordage stocks were weak, but the other Industrials were firmer.

The market closed strong.

DESCRIPTION.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Today's Closing bids.	Yesterday's Closing bids.
Delaware & Lack	.....	.....	.....	164	162½
Northwestern	96½	96⅝	96⅜	96½	96¼
Tenn. Coal & Iron	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝	15⅜
Southern Railway	.....	.....	.....	10¼	10½
New York & N. E	32⅝	32¾	32⅝	32¾	32⅝
Lake Shore	139⅝	139¾	139⅝	139⅜	135½
Western Union	.....	.....	.....	87⅝	87⅜
Missouri Pacific	23⅜	23¾	23⅛	23⅝	23½
Union Pacific	11⅜	11⅜	10¾	11⅜	11⅛
Dist. & Cattle Feed Co.	10⅛	11	10¾	10¾	10⅝
Atchison	4⅞	5	4¾	4⅞	4½
Reading	13	13⅛	12¾	13⅛	12¾
Louisville & Nash	55	55⅜	55	55¼	55
North. Pacific pref	18	18	17⅞	18	17⅝
St. Paul	56⅛	56¾	56¼	56½	56½
Rock Island	63⅝	63¾	63⅛	63¾	63⅝
Chicago Gas	71	72⅝	71	72¼	71½
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	71¾	72	71¾	71⅞	71⅝
Ame'n Sugar Refinery	89⅞	89⅞	89¼	89¼	89⅜
Erie	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10
Am'n Cotton Oil	24	24	23⅜	23⅜	23
General Electric	34½	34⅜	34⅛	34⅛	34⅜

Financial Gossip.

From The New York Stockholder.

It was another day of stagnation, disappointment and tedious waiting. It has been said in this column that evidence accumulates daily to show that the volume of business does not enlarge. It may be further said, unfortunately, that there is likewise daily testimony by facts that the present occasion is not one on which to indulge anticipations of a bull market.

Tuesday it was partly renewed withdrawals of gold for export, partly delay over railway and other legislation at Washington. The consequence was that after early fractional improvement the market's tendency was downward, the general outcome a lower range of prices, due to traders' sales for both accounts.

When the situation is right, it is a gratifying thing to advocate the long side, to use bull reasons for all they are worth, to advise the purchase of stocks. Present conditions do not warrant that course. There is indeed nothing in sight to justify any immediate improvement in prices—very much to cause ultimately a lower range.

As to the pooling bill, the postponed consideration of which depressed the railway list Tuesday, we believe that in the course of time it will, if enacted, have a beneficial effect. That will be whenever crops are good and prices of products higher—when in short there is traffic to pool!

Crops last year were short, products are more depressed than ever. For six months, probably longer, a lean tonnage is inevitable. As a bull argument of more than temporary utility, the pooling measure then belongs to the counterfeit variety along with the elections and the bond issues, though this does not mean that manipulators in the event of its passage will not use the fact in a speculative way for the time being.

The value of the crops of wheat, corn and oats of 1894 was nearly $600,000,000 less than in 1891. If the passage of any legislative measure conceivable by this congress or the next will restore to the country that enormous shrinkage in purchasing power—the secret of the present trade depression—the quicker such a measure is devised and passed the quicker business will revive.

We have said that the market was depressed by the deferred action on the Patterson bill. There were, of course, other facts of an adverse nature, though their influence was seen in restricted dealings rather than in pronounced weakness or aggressive selling movement.

Among these were a further reduction in the treasury gold reserve which now verges on the $75,000,000 mark, stagnation in the wheat trade—not a bushel being taken here though prices were about as low as ever—and total lack of demand for money, millions of dollars being unlendable on the stock exchange even at 1 per cent.

The earnings which became available yesterday were not calculated to arouse enthusiasm. The Union Pacific statement for November was presented. It showed a decrease in gross of $310,500 and a decrease in net of $485,517. The results are sufficient proof that conditions in the company's territory are still seriously depressed.

Indeed people who have returned from reevidences of the poverty which they saw cent trips through the west say that the in that section were most distressing. Tradesmen all complained of the dull times and farmers were everywhere economizing, either on account of the low price of wheat or the failure of crops.

The Atchison system seems to be doing a little better—better as compared with the very poor record of 1894. The company yesterday reported earnings for the first week in January and every important road in the system showed more or less increase, the net result being a gain of $27,139.

The Southern railway announced for the first week a decrease of $8,445. Earnings of roads in that region of the country promise to show a falling off, or at best small gains for the immediate future, as the big movement of cotton is now over. General business in the south, however, is apparently more prosperous than in other parts of the country, fortunately for the railroads.

It is expected that an open cut on grain eastbound from Chicago will be announced within a few days. Nearly all the roads have this week been cutting secretly, the demoralization in the rate situation as noted elsewhere having become a speculative factor in the corn market. Shippers have bought more freely as a result of the lower rates.

BOND AND STOCK QUOTATIONS.

The following are bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND CITY BONDS.

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
New Ga. 3½s, 27 to 30 years	99	100	Atlanta 4½s	100	
New Ga. 3½s, 25 to 40 years	99	100	Augusta 7s, L. D.	113	
New Ga. 4½s 1915	114	115	Macon 6s	110	
Georgia 7s, 1896	102		Columbus 5	100	102
Savannah 5s	105		Rome graded	103	
Atlanta 8s, 1902	117	119	Waterworks 5s	100	
Atlanta 7s, 1804	113½	114	Rome 5s	90	
Atlanta 7s, 1899	106	107	South Car. 4½s	99	100¼
Atlanta 6s, L. D.	112		Newnan 6s L. D.	103	104
Atlanta 6s, S. D.	100		Chattanooga 5s 1921	98	
Atlanta 5s, L. D.	102		Col. S. C. grad'd 3s & 4s, 1910	68	70
			Ala., Class A	101	104

RAILROAD BONDS.

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Georgia 6s, 1897	99	101	C. C. & A. 1st 5s, 1909	102	
Georgia 6s, 1910	107	109	do., 2d 7s, 1910	105	107
Georgia 6s, 1922	110	113	do. con. 6s	82	
Central 7s, 1893	116	119	Aug. & Knox. 1st 7s, 1900	101	
Ga. Pac. c't'fs	110		Atl'nta & Char. 1st 7s, 19 7		118
Ga. Pacific 2d	52		do. income 6s 1900	93	
A. P. & L., 1st 7s	95				
Mari'ta & N. G.					
S., A. & M. 1st	50	52			

RAILROAD STOCKS.

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Georgia	157	160	Aug. & Sav	80	90
Southwestern	74	75	A. & W. P.	85	
Central	17	20	do. deben	93	95
Cen. deben	26	28			

THE COTTON MARKET.

Local market closed steady; middling 5⅛c.

The following is our statement of the receipts, shipments and stocks at Atlanta:

	RECEIPTS		SHIPM'TS		STOCKS.	
	1895	1894	1895	1894	1895	1894
Saturday	189	166	85	600	29888	10148
Monday	58	1665	450	1450	29496	10363
Tuesday	355	188	125	1000	29726	9551
Wednesday	186	293	275	.....	29637	9944
Thursday	439	121	.....	200	30076	9865
Friday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	788	2433	930	3250	.....	.....

Hubbard, Price & Co.'s Cotton Letter

New York, January 17.—Summary of Hubbard, Price & Co.'s cotton letter: Liverpool showed a sharp advance today, which, our cables tell us, is due to American buying orders, but the demand for actual cotton for consumption is well maintained, and in the absence of any pressure from the south the market has imposed here some 4 to 5 points. There is little change to be noted in the condition of the market except a growing sense of disappointment at the failure of the market to develop any weakness on the large movement at the interior towns, and the elimination of the local short interest was accomplished within a range of small fluctuations. Large receipts at Baltimore, coupled with the heavy selling by exporters, caused the market to close at the lowest prices of the day, with a discouraged feeling as to the future. It is expected that the February movement will fall sharply below the February movement of 1892, but the course of the market will be entirely governed by the expected reduction in acreage.

Stevens & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

By Private Wire to J. C. Knox, Manager.

New York, January 17.—By private wire to J. C. Knox, manager.—The speculation is still in a state of "masterly inactivity" if any one chooses to regard it in that light. Prices advanced 4 to 5 points owing largely to an advance in Liverpool, where the market on the spot was still active. The Liverpool rise was due in a measure to New Orleans buying there, and also, it is said, to lessened pressure of sellers from the south. Part of the advance was lost here when it was seen that Baltimore had received today over 12,000 bales. The receipts at the ports this week point to about 210,000 bales, or 50,000 more than in the same week last year and 110,000 more than in 1892. The man who can see anything very bullish in this must be determined to take cheerful views of life. The trading today, as already intimated, was small, sales reaching only 69,300, but the close was steady at a net advance for the day of 2 to 4 points. Liverpool sold 12,000 bales on the spot at hardening prices, though they showed no quotable change. Futures there advanced 1 to 1½ and closed barely steady. In Manchester yarns were steady; cloths quiet. The Bombay receipts for the week were 35,000, against 46,000 for the same week last year. Exports from the ports today, 56,000 bales. Spot cotton here was quiet and unchanged, and that was also the case at the south. New Orleans showed a little more activity, sales on the spot there being 7,000, while St. Louis also disposed of 3,000. In New Orleans futures advanced 4 points and then lost part of the rise. The receipts there tomorrow are estimated at 8,000 to 9,000, against 11,099 on the same day last week and 10,600 last year. Silver and East India exchange have latterly shown depression. Receipts at the ports today were 37,996, against 27,448 last week and 28,340 last year. Thus far this week 172,442, against 168,941 last week. Houston received 7,538, against 4,177 last year; Augusta 588, against 321; St. Louis 490, against 396, and manufacturers 1,069, against 1,194 last year. Clearly the rise today was not based on any diminished port movement. It was due largely to the advance in Liverpool, and it is claimed that that was partly the result of manipulation. It is still a narrow market and unless there is a sharp decrease in receipts in the near future prices are likely to go down in spite of all opposition.

The following is the range of cotton futures in New York today:

MONTHS.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Today's Close.	Yesterday's Close.
January	5.57	5.60	5.57	5.58-59	5.55-57
February	5.59	5.59	5.57	5.57-58	5.55-56
March	5.63	5.63	5.61	5.61-62	5.59-60
April	5.66	5.67	5.64	5.64-65	5.62-63
May	5.70	5.71	5.68	5.68-69	5.66-67
June	5.75	5.75	5.72	5.72-73	5.70-71
July	5.79	5.79	5.76	5.76-77	5.74-75
August	5.84	5.84	5.81	5.81-82	5.79-80

Closed steady; sales 69,300 bales.

Private Wire to J. C. Knox, Manager.

The following is a statement of the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS		EXPORTS.		STOCKS.	
	1895	1894	1895	1894	1895	1894
Saturday	25231	20618	24129	29405	1111852	1122391
Monday	53458	26770	45060	18195	1135125	1137896
Tuesday	30136	29036	61702	26132	1094237	1151527
Wednesday	25621	27863	45521	49406	1079163	1140098
Thursday	37996	23126	55567	50656	1045269	1088850
Friday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	172442	127433	231974	173794	.....	.....

The following are the closing quotations of future cotton in New Orleans today:

January	5.17	July	5.54
February	5.23	August	5.58
March	5.35	September	5.62
April	5.37	October	5.66
May	5.43	November	.....
June	5.49	December	.....

Closed firm; sales 25,500 bales.

Riordan & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, January 17.—(Special.)—The bulls were encouraged this morning by a rather unexpected rise of over sixty-fourths in Liverpool, and many were hopeful that the market was going to be lifted out of the rut in which it has lain for so many days. But though there was rather more animation than on any previous day of this week, the receipts were too liberal and the speculation was too spiritless to sustain such improvement as took place. May opened at 5.71 and then fell away to 5.68. Later in the day May rallied to the opening price, but again eased in consequence of unexpected heavy receipts at Baltimore. The close was steady with 5.68 bid for May. The traders are very much disgusted, as it seems impossible to make the market go either up or down. Meanwhile they are expecting very small profits whenever they can get them.

The Sun's Cotton Review.

New York, Januery 17.—Cotton advanced 4 to 5 points, then reacted and closed steady at a net advance of 2 to 4 points, with sales of 69,300 bales. Liverpool was harder on the spot, though it showed no quotable change, but the spot sales there were 12,000 bales, and futures advanced 1 to 1½ points, though they closed barely steady. In Manchester yarns were steady; cloths quiet. The Bombay receipts for the week were 35,000, against 40,000 for the same week last year. In New Orleans futures advanced 4 points, but lost most of this later on. Spot cotton here was quiet and unchanged. The southern markets were generally steady and unchanged. The exports from the ports were 56,500 bales. The port receipts today were 37,996, against 27,448 this day last week and 21,834 last year. Total thus far this week, 172,442, against 168,941 thus far last week. Silver was unchanged. Cotton goods in fair demand. New Orleans receipts tomorrow are estimated at 8,000 to 9,000, against 11,059 last Friday and 10,600 last year. The rise here today was traceable to an advance in Liverpool more than to anything else. The south seemed less anxious to sell, however, and there is believed to be quite a large short interest here.

The Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool, January 17—12:15 p. m.—Cotton, spot demand good; prices have advanced, but buyers hold off; middling uplands 3 1-16; sales 12,000 bales; American 10,600; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 27,000; American 25,400; uplands low middling clause January and February delivery 3; February and March delivery 3 1-64; March and April delivery 3 1-64, 3 2-64; April and May delivery 3 3-64; May and June delivery 3 3-64, 3 4-64, 3 5-64; June and July delivery 3 5-64; July and August delivery 3 6-64, 3 7-64; August and September delivery 3 8-64, 3 9-64; September and October delivery 3 9-64; futures opened firm with demand fair.

Liverpool, January 17—4:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause January delivery 3, sellers; January and February delivery 3, sellers; February and March delivery 3 1-64, sellers; March and April delivery 3 2-64, sellers; April and May delivery 3 3-64, buyers; May and June delivery 3 4-64 value; June and July delivery 3 6-64, sellers; July and August delivery 3 7-64, buyers; August and September delivery 3 8-64, buyers; September and October delivery 3 10-64, sellers; futures closed barely steady.

New York, January 17—Cotton quiet; sales none bales; middling uplands 5¾; middling gulf 6; net receipts 1,389; gross 5,357; stock 126,525.

Galveston, January 17—Cotton steady; middling 5 3-16; net receipts 8,482 bales; gross 8,482; sales 1,410; stock 247,772; exports to Great Britain 5,940, to continent 7,721; coastwise 7,041.

Norfolk, January 17—Cotton firm; middling 5¼; net receipts 2,525 bales; gross 2,525; sales 541; stock 56,768; exports coastwise 541.

Baltimore, January 17—Cotton dull; middling 5⅝; net receipts 12,377 bales; gross 12,377; sales none; stock 25,025; exports to Great Britain 1,629; to continent 700.

Boston, January 17—Cotton steady; middling 5¾; net receipts 183 bales; gross 1,462; sales none; stock none.

Wilmington January 17—Cotton dull; middling 5; net receipts 860 bales; gross 860; sales none; stock 13,971; exports to continent 8,945.

Philadelphia, January 17—Cotton quiet; middling 6; net receipts 200 bales; gross 200; sales none; stock 10,455.

Savannah, January 17—Cotton steady; middling 5⅛; net receipts 1,847 bales; gross 1,847; sales 325; stock 94,665; exports coastwise 1,815.

New Orleans, January 17—Cotton firm; middling 5⅛; net receipts 7,417 bales; gross 7,555; sales 7,000; stock 338,219; exports to Great Britain 11,135; to continent 15,350; coastwise 7,318.

Mobile, January 17—Cotton quiet; middling 5; net receipts 1,407 bales; gross 1,407; sales 500; stock 39,057; exports coastwise 97.

Memphis, January 17—Cotton steady; middling 5⅛; net receipts 1,069 bales; shipments 2,225; sales 1,600; stock 157,829.

Augusta, January 17—Cotton very steady; middling 5¼; net receipts 588 bales; shipments 751; sales 491; stock 36,153.

Charleston January 17—Cotton steady; middling 5¼; net receipts 809 bales; gross 809; sales none, stock 63,432; exports to continent 2,070; coastwise 150.

Houston, January 17—Cotton steady; middling 5⅛ net receipts 7,538 bales; shipments 12,708; sales 799; stock 52,010.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

The Cereals Close Lower and Provisions Higher.

Chicago, January 17.—Fifty-eight bids, then fifty-eight sellers for May wheat was the extent of the fluctuations in the market for upwards of two-thirds of today's session. Commission houses bemoaned the stagnation in business and scalpers had no show whatever of obtaining even a sixteenth of a cent on a trade. Relief came with the break in oats shortly after noon, prices dropped off slightly and closing below puts, which sold last night almost on the close of yesterday. May wheat opened from 58 to 58@58⅛c, sold between 58⅛ and 57⅝@58¼c, closing at 57¾c—¼c under yesterday. Cash wheat was unchanged, the nominal closing being lower with the futures.

Corn—No greater activity in corn than in wheat was observed. There was some country selling orders in the market early, which, through lack of demand, detracted slightly from the comparatively steady tone communicated by wheat. When oats gave way late in the day, corn followed through sympathy. The close was weak, at almost the inside. May corn opened from 47⅞ to 47⅞@48c, declined to 47½c, closing at 47½@47⅝c—¼@⅜c under yesterday. Cash corn sold at easy prices, ¼ of a cent decline being established in some instance. Nominally the close in that branch of the trade was ½c lower.

Oats—An attack similar to that made yesterday was made on oats one hour before the close. The same houses that were prominent as sellers yesterday were conspicuous again today. In addition there was generally selling, the market showing little, if any, recuperative power when the excitement subsided. A decline of ⅝ of a cent from the top took place, and the close was ⅜@½c under yesterday. May oats opened at 30¾@30⅞c, sold from 30⅞ to 30¼, closing at 30⅜c. Cash oats were ¼ of a cent lower.

Provisions—A further decline in hogs at the stock yards was disregarded in product today, a rally from yesterday's low figures taking place. Shorts were the best buyers, although numerous purchases on general account were made. A smaller run of hogs is looked for at the yards tomorrow, but as Friday's receipts are usually light, no great significance was attached to the fact. May pork closed 17½c higher than yesterday and May lard and ribs each 7½c higher.

The leading futures ranged as follows in Chicago:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
WHEAT—				
January	54⅛	54⅛	54	54
May	58⅛	58⅛	57¾	57¾
July	58⅝	58⅝	58⅜	58⅜
CORN—				
January	45⅝	45⅝	45¼	45¼
May	48	48	47½	47⅝
July	47⅝	47⅝	47	47¼
OATS—				
January	28⅜	28⅜	27⅞	27⅞
May	30⅞	30¾	30¼	30¼
PORK—				
January	11 20	11 32½	11 20	11 32½
May	11 45	12 60	11 45	11 60
LARD—				
January	6 67½	6 70	6 67½	6 70
May	6 80	6 90	6 80	6 90
SIDES—				
January	5 70	5 70	5 70	5 70
May	5 77½	5 87½	5 77½	5 87½

Lamson Bros. & Co.'s Grain Letter.

Chicago, January 17.—By private wire to J. C. Knox, manager.—Holders of wheat had for their encouragement today firm English and higher Paris markets, large clearances, 525,000 bushels of wheat and flour, a good demand for millers, 240,000 bushels taken in New York for grinding and about 96,000 from primary points by country millers and a quite general demand at other milling centers. Primary receipts continue light, 215,000 bushels, but the discouragement of holders and lack of speculation seems to prevail the whole country and still continues to depress prices. A very persistent bull says our statistics are all right and the situation favors higher prices, but the market still continues to decline.

Corn and oats were very weak with scarcely any cash demand. Believers in lower prices were quite numerous and persistent sellers. The feature in oats was the selling of a few large lots which have been held a good while looking for a turn in the market. Trading on the whole in grain was exceedingly light with no feature to attract attention.

There was quite a little reaction in the provisions trade, while the market was very narrow and an order to buy or sell even a small amount would change the price a fraction, yet the tendency seemed to be firm with some of the shorts not quite so confident. Receipts were again large, but talk still continues that the last large run is now on its way, and when we get through with it the hogs will be in barrels and in the cellars of the packers instead of farmers' hands, which may prevent any further decline.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, GA., January 17, 1895.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

Atlanta, January 17—Flour, first patent $3.85; second patent $3.25; straight $2.90; fancy $2.70; extra family $2.50. Corn, white 56c; mixed 55c. Oats, rust proof 52c; white 48c; mixed 44c. Rye, Georgia 75c. Barley, Georgia raised 85c. Hay, No. 1 timothy, large bales 90c; small bales, 85c; No. 2 timothy, small bales, 80c. Meal, plain 60c; bolted 55c. Wheat bran, large sacks, 90; small sacks 92½. Grits $3.30.

New York, January 17—Southern flour dull and easy; good to choice $3.10@3.50. common to fair extra $2.10@3.00. Wheat, spot fairly for export and 1c lower, closing firm; No 2 red winter in store and elevator 60¾@61; afloat at 62½; options opened firm at ⅛c advance, fell ¼@⅜c and closed steady and unchanged to ⅛c decline with a fair trade; No. 2 January 60½; February 61¼; March 61⅞; May 62¼. Corn, spot steady; No. 2 in elevator 51¼; afloat 52¼; options dull but steady at ¼@⅜c decline: January 51¼; February 51¾; May 51¼. Oats, spot dull but steady; options easier; January 33¾; February 34⅛; May 34⅜; spot No. 2 34@34⅛; mixed western 34@35¾; white do. 37@42.

St. Louis, January 17—Flour steady and quiet; patents $2.60@2.70; fancy $2.10@2.20; choice $1.80@1.90. Wheat lower; No. 2 red May 55⅛; July 55⅝. Corn lower; No 2 January 42⅛; February 42¼; May 44⅛. Oats lower; No. 2 January —; May 30⅜.

Chicago, January 17—Flour steady; winter patents $3.25@3.50; winter straights $2.75@3.10; No. 2 spring wheat 57⅜@59¾; No. 3 spring —; No. 2 red 54. No. 2 corn 45⅛. No. 2 oats 29⅛.

Cincinnati, January 17—Flour quiet; spring patents $3.30@3.80; fancy $2.40@2.50. Wheat quiet; No. 2 red 54. Corn quiet No. 2 mixed 43½. Oats steady; No. 2 mixed 32½.

Groceries.

Atlanta, January 17—Roasted coffee 22.10 ⅌ 100 lb cases. Green—Choice 20c; fair 19c; prime 18c. Sugar—Standard granulated 4c; New Orleans white 3⅞c; do. yellow 3½@3⅝c. Syrup—New Orleans open kettle 25@30c; mixed 12½@20c; sugarhouse 20@35c. Teas—Black 30@65c; green 20@50c. Rice—Head 6c; choice 5½c. Salt—dairy, sacks, $1.40; do. bbls. $2.25; ice cream $1.00; common 70c. Cheese—Full cream 12½c. Matches—65s 50c; 200s $1.30@1.75; 300s $2.75. Soda—Boxes 6c; kegs 3c. Crackers—Soda 5½c; cream 8½c; ginger snaps 8½c. Candy—Common stick 5¾; fancy 12@12½. Oysters—F. W. $1.70; L. W. $1.30. Powder—Kegs $3.25 Shot—$1.20.

New York, January 17—Coffee, options closed steady 20@25 points up; January 14.25@14.30; March 14.15@14.25; May 14.05@14.14; July 14.10; September 14.10@14.20; spot Rio quiet and steady; No. 7 16. Sugar, raw quiet and steady; fair refining 2⅝; refined steady; off A 3½@3¾; standard A 3 13-16 @4; cut loaf and crushed 4 7-16@4⅝; granulated 3 15-16@4⅛; cubes 4 1 1-16. Molasses, foreign nominal; New Orleans steady; open kettle 28@38. Rice fairly active and firm; domestic, fair to extra 4⅛@6; Japan 4¼@4½.

Provisions.

St. Louis, January 17—Pork, standard mess $11.62½. Lard, prime steam 6.60. Dry salt meats, shoulders 4.75; long clear 5.75; clear ribs 5.87½; short clear 6.00. Bacon, boxed shoulders 5.75@5.87½; long clear 6.62½; clear ribs 6.75; short clear 6.87½.

Atlanta January 17—Clear rib sides, boxed 6½c; ice-cured bellies 9c. Sugar-cured hams 10@12½c; California 8c. Breakfast bacon 11. Lard—Best quality 7¾c; second quality 7½c; compound 6¼c.

New York, January 17.—Pork steady; old mess $12.75@13.00. Middles nominal; short clear -. Lard quiet but firmer; western steam 7.02½; city steam 6.37½; options, January 7.00; May 7.15.

Chicago, January 17—Cash quotations were as follows: Mess pork $11.35@11.50. Lard 6.72½@6.75. Short ribs loose 5.70@5.75. Dry salt shoulders boxed 4.75@4.87½; short clear sides boxed 5.95@6.05.

Cincinnati, January 17—Pork, mess $11.50. Lard, steam leaf 7.00; kettledried 7.00. Bacon, shoulders 5.75; short rib sides 6.25; short clear 6.87½.

Naval Stores.

Savannah, January 17—Spirits turpentine active; lively bidding for the small receipts caused an advance to 27½ for regulars today; opened firm at 26¾ with sales of 31 casks and cosed firm with sales of 149 casks; receipts 144 casks. Rosin quiet and offering stocks have accumulated to about 10,000 barrels; lower grades were in good demand, but factors refused to sell spilt lots; on the board of trade the market was quoted quiet for yales and firm for medium and commons; sales 1,600 bbls: A, B and C $1.00; D $1.05; E $1.10; F $1.15; G $1.35; H $1.75; I $1.90; K $2.30; M $2.55; N $2.70; windowglass $2.80; waterwhite $3.05.

Wilmington, January 17—Rosin firm; strained $1.00; good strained $1.05; turpentine firm at 26¾; tar firm at 95; crude turpentine firm; hard $1.10; soft $1.50; virgin $1.70.

New York January 17—Rosin quiet and steady; strained common to good $1.35@1.40; turpentine in fair demand and firm at 29@30.

Charleston, January 17—Turpentine firm at 25; rosin firm; good strained $1.05.

Country Produce.

Atlanta, January 17—Eggs 20@22½c Butter—Westerncreamery 22½@25; fancy Tennessee 15@18, choice 12½; Georgia 12½@15c. Live poultry—Turkeys 8@10 ⅌ lb; hens 20@22½; spring chickens, large 16@18c medium 12½@15c; small 8@10c; ducks 18@20. Dressed poultry—Turkeys 12½@14c; ducks 12½@14c; chickens 12½@14c. Irish potatoes—Burbank $2.25@2.50 ⅌ bbl; 85@90c ⅌ bu; Tennessee bu. 50@65c. Sweet potatoes 60@65c ⅌ bu. Honey—strained 8@10c; in the comb 10@12½c. Onions 85@90c ⅌ bu.; bbls. $2.00@2.25. Cabbage 2@2½c.

Fruits and Confectionaries.

Atlanta, January 16—Apples—$3.50@4.00 ⅌ bbl. Lemons—Messina $3.50@4.00; Florida $2.00@2.55 ⅌ box: Sicily $2.50 @3.00. Oranges—Florida $1.25 @3.00. Cocoanuts 3@3½c. Pineapples—Crates of 2 doz. $2.00@2.05; 4 dozen $4.00@4.50. Bananas—Straights $1.00@1.50; culls 75c@$1.00. Figs 11@11½c. Raisins—New California $1.75; ¼ boxes 65@75c. Currants 6½@7c. Leghorn citron 20@25c. Nuts—Almonds 15@15c; pecans 8½@9c; Brazil 7½@8c; filberts 11½c; walnuts 10@11c; mixed nuts 10@11c. Peanuts—Virginia electric light 5c; fancy handpicked 3½@4c; North Carolina 3½@4c; Georgia 3@2½c.

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tu thur sat fin page.

NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD BONDS.

STATE OF GEORGIA, Executive Department, Atlanta, Ga., January 5, 1895.—To the holders of the bonds of the Northeastern Railroad Company endorsed by the state of Georgia in accordance with the provisions of an act approved October 27, 1870:

The governor of Georgia is authorized and directed by an act of the general assembly approved December 18, 1894, to make to the above named bondholders the following proposition, to-wit: "Said bondholders shall deposit their bonds with the treasurer of this state on or before the 1st day of March, 1895, for the purpose of exchanging said bonds for new bonds of the state, or receiving the principal and interest thereon in cash, as they may prefer; that so soon as three-fourths of said bonds have been so deposited the treasurer be authorized to exchange at par new bonds of the state of Georgia bearing 3½ per cent per annum, payable semi-annually and running for twenty years, for the principal of said Northeastern bonds so endorsed by the state and to pay in cash the accrued interest due on said bonds at the time such exchange is made.

"Provided, however, that in case it should appear at the same time when such exchange is offered that the treasurer can negotiate and sell the bonds of the state of Georgia herein before referred to at a sum greater than the par value thereof, then, and in that event he shall not exchange the same at par, but shall sell the said bonds of the state of Georgia and from the proceeds arising from such sale pay the principal and interest of all the bonds of the said Northeastern Railroad Company then outstanding bearing the endorsement of the state of Georgia on same. The treasurer of the state shall continue to exchange or to pay such Northeastern bonds endorsed by the state, as herein required, until the entire amount of the issue aforesaid has been taken up or paid off in full. The treasurer shall issue a receipt to the party depositing the bonds in the name of the state of Georgia for each bond and coupon so deposited, to be surrendered when the new bonds are received or the money paid for the old."

All persons desiring to accept this proposition are directed to deposit their bonds with Hon. R. U. Hardeman, treasurer of Georgia, in accordance with the above.

W. Y. ATKINSON,
Governor of Georgia.

jan-18-30t

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Notice—Sale of Unclaimed Freight.

On next Wednesday, January 23d, at 10 o'clock a. m., at Brady & Miller's feed and sale stables, Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga., I will sell at public outcry two cars of horses here unclaimed and charges refused, namely, C. C. C. 716, 28 horses consigned to W. S. Lumpkin and C. C. C. 2,796, 24 horses consigned to J. T. Litson, said sale to continue from day to day until shipments are disposed of.

E. P. BURNS, Agent W. and A. R.R.

jan18-5t

PETER LYNCH
95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell streets; branch store at 201 Peters street. In addition to his large and varied stock, is now receiving his usual supply of field, lawn and garden seeds for fall sowing—such seeds as rye, clover, orchard, blue and red-top grass seeds; also, a large variety of turnip seeds of the growth of 1894, such seeds as Purple Top, White Flat Dutch, White, Amber, Yellow and Mammoth Red-Top, Globe, Dixie, Seven Top, Yellow Rutabaga, Cowhorn, Yellow Aberdeen and other varieties; all fresh and true to name. Also a few bushels of German Millet on hand, which will be sold low. Fall Cabbage, Collard and Radish Seeds on hand; also, a few pounds each of five or six kinds of fine Onion Seed, which will make onions large enough for table use before Christmas, if sown now. All of the above and other goods at 95 Whitehall street and branch store at 201 Peters street. The usual supply of fine Wines, Ales, Beers and Porter, Brandies, Gins, Rums and Whiskies of the very best grades, both foreign and domestic, at his Whitehall street store. A perfect variety store at each place. Please call and see him and examine. All orders accompanied with the cash filled promptly and at reasonable prices. Stocks large and numerous at each of his houses. Terms cash.

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---AT---
33⅓ and 50 % DISCOUNT.

This great offer is not yet withdrawn. We began the sale with the determination of reducing the stock to about one-half its original scope and volume. Carpenters will soon be ready to begin work and during the next few days prices will be slashed deeper than ever.

"OUR STOCK."

You know the character of the Clothing we sell. Nothing but the ultra sort would please our customers. We manufacture every Garment—thereby avoiding the middleman's profits—a clean saving of from ten to twenty per cent to those who buy here.

THINK OF IT!

From those former low prices—naturally ten to twenty per cent below competition—we now deduct 33⅓ and 50 per cent. Roam through the store and take choice of any Suit or Overcoat at one-third and one-half off. The right road to bargains leads to our counters. First-class, fashionable and dependable Clothing was never before known to sell so cheap.

ODD TROUSERS.

Time o' year to enrich your wardrobe with a pair of Trousers. Your coat and vest needs refreshing. Buy a pair of Trousers during this sale as a test. They are very hard to get just right, but the following quotations represent goods that fill the bill completely:

$7.50 Trousers at $3.75.
$6.00 Trousers at $3.00.
$5.00 Trousers at $2.50.
$4.00 Trousers at $2.00.
$3.50 Trousers at $1.75.

Bargains in Furnishings.

40 dozen Coon & Co.'s four-ply all linen Collars, comprising all the latest styles and equal to any on the market, worth 20c; our price......10c

75 dozen Men's pure linen Handkerchiefs, some plain, some with fancy borders, all nicely hemstitched, worth regularly 15c and 20c; our price......5c

50 dozen Flowing End Ties, rich quality silk and satin, in newest colors rnd designs, worth $1, $1.25 and $1.50; our price......50c

75 dozen Men's fine French Percale Shirts, laundered, containing two collars and one pair of cuffs, stripes, checks, plaids and figures, worth $1.25; our price......75c

25 dozen Men's All-wool Negligee Overshirts, mainly in solid colors, brown, blue, gray, tan and modes, worth $1.50 to $2.50; our price $1.00 and......75c

Knee-trouser Suits.

Here's a grand chance for the children. The goods must go, and we make immense sacrifices in order to hasten their departure. The following values are a revelation to even the most economical buyer. Don't ignore the opportunity if you have a child to clothe.

$7.50 Knee-trouser Suits at $3.50.
$6.00 Knee-trouser Suits at $3.00.
$5.00 Knee-trouser Suits at $2.50.
$4.50 Knee-trouser Suits at $2.25.

Best materials and styles of the season. Nothing faulty or shoddy—warranted to be superior and fine in every respect.

BOYS' SUITS.

See the quantity we carry. Piles mountain high. Must be rid of them. These reductions will make the heaps melt like snow beneath a blazing sun.

$15.00 Boys' Suits at $7.50.
$13.50 Boys' Suits at $6.75.
$12.00 Boys' Suits at $6.00.
$10.00 Boys' Suits at $5.00.
$ 7.50 Boys' Suits at $3.75.
$ 5.00 Boys' Suits at $2.50.

The above values are not vagaries, existing in the advertiser's mind alone. They are real, earnest and unsurpassed bargains that crowd the store continually. Don't miss them.

SPECIAL.---1,500 Odd Knee Trousers at half price.
SPECIAL.---1,000 Boys' Handsome Overcoats at half price.

25 dozen Star Shirt Waists, worth $1.00 and $1.25; our price......50c
50 dozen Unlaundered Shirt Waists, worth 75c; our price only......30c

EISEMAN BROS.

OS.
coats
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MR. PARROTT'S PLANS

He Has Been in New York for More Than Two Weeks.

THE BIG RAILROAD DEAL AGAIN

It Is Believed Mr. Parrott Will Bring Good News About the Success of His Scheme—Other News.

Mr. George Parrott will probably return to Atlanta today after a trip to New York, where it is understood he has been for more than a fortnight closing negotiations for the culmination of the deal for joining the Georgia Midland and Gulf railroad and the Columbus Southern, with proper extensions, to form a great through line from Atlanta to Florida points.

The scheme has already been outlined in The Constitution in detail. It is the purpose of the holders of shares in these corporations to bring about such a change in the management as to form a more direct route and to pool the destinies of the two roads under one common head.

Several months ago Mr. Parrott spent some time in New York arranging for the deal. He brought things to a pretty satisfactory understanding with the capitalists who are interested jointly with the Chattahoochee Brick Company, which Mr. Parrott represents.

The Georgia Midland and Gulf runs from McDonough, Ga., to Columbus, Ga. The Columbus Southern runs from Columbus to Albany. By joining the two roads—both of which are owned by the same men—there will be a through line of nearly 150 miles, and by extending the Georgia Midland and Gulf from McDonough to Atlanta, a distance of about twenty-five miles, and extending the Columbus Southern at the south to Jacksonville, the Florida line will be complete.

In Atlanta connection will be made with the lines that run out to the great cities of the west and with all the outlets to the east.

The Chattahoochee Brick Company is the principal holder in the Georgia Midland and Gulf and the Columbus Southern properties, and Messrs. G. W. Parrott, W. B. Lowe and James English, who form the Chattahoochee Brick Company, are deeply interested in the scheme to unite the roads in question and make the extensions that are necessary for the formation of the new line.

It is understood that Mr. Parrott's visit to New York has been a successful one, and it is known that the determination of the people behind the scheme is to push the work right along to a speedy completion. It is not yet known how the road from McDonough will enter Atlanta. It is known that a conference has been held with the officials of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis by Mr. Parrott and his associates with a view to securing a deal by which the new line may enter the city with the use of the Western and Atlantic's terminal facilities, the Western and Atlantic being a leased line of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis.

A rumor runs to the effect that another deal was proposed to the Seaboard Air-Line people in order to bring the new road over its belt line, tapping the tracks of the Seaboard at some convenient point between here and Decatur.

This matter, however, it is said, is still in doubt and unsettled. Other roads are being consulted as to an advantageous entrance to the heart of Atlanta.

The purpose of the promoters of this notable railroad scheme is to have the through line to Florida in operation by the time the exposition opens in this city.

It will mean very much to the city of Atlanta and to the community through which the trunk line is to run. The Georgia Midland and Gulf and the Columbus Southern have not been in a very prosperous condition the past few years and it was decided by the holders of the property that the reason was because of the lack of connection. The two lines have been operated solely on a local basis. The idea is to combine them under one management and give them such extensions as will place them in direct touch with the great world of commerce and trade, thus causing them the enjoyment of a prosperity hitherto impossible.

A Southern Conference Called.

Chairman Seth Fink, of the southern freight committee, has called a meeting to be held at the Wainwright building in St. Louis on the 22d instant for the purpose of taking up the following questions:

Revison of differentials to be used in making rates from all points which make rates in Mississippi valley territory on a differential basis, and the definition of the territory to which the differentials shall apply. The meeting will likewise formulate an agreement for the maintenance of rates, and will make an effort to agree upon uniform rates and exceptions to Southern Railway and Steamship Association points, which shall be adopted by all lines on business to junction points in western Kentucky and Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana east of the Mississippi, and west of the Mississippi north of the Vicksburg and Shreveport line, such exceptions to apply to the local traffic of all the roads in the above territory.

THE ASSOCIATION HAS COLLAPSED.

Such Is Interpreted to Be the Meaning of the New York Meeting.

The officials of the Southern Passenger Association who went to New York several days ago to attend the meeting called for the purpose of taking some steps looking to a complete renovation of the organization, will return today.

They have had a great "water haul," in that the meeting at New York was a failure. There were only ten members of the association present in New York and it required thirteen to have a quorum. The failure to have a quorum at a meeting whose purpose was so important as the fixing of the very foundation pillars of the association shows the wondrous lack of interest in the organization and argues unmistakably that the Southern Passenger Association as it now stands is tottering rapidly to the ground.

If it is ever placed on its feet again it will be after a thorough and complete reorganization—a reorganization on an entirely different plane.

The New York Herald has the following report of the recent meeting in that city:

"The Southern Passenger Association has gone to pieces—that is the meaning of the failure to hold the regular annual meeting yesterday, which was appointed to take place at the Waldorf.

"It required thirteen members for a quorum, and only ten put in an appearance. Eleven companies have already withdrawn from the association for a variety of reasons, and by remaining away, they signified their unwillingness to renew the agreement for another year, as is the custom, in order to perpetuate the association.

"The first companies to withdraw were the Queen and Crescent and Louisville and Nashville, and the others followed shortly after. These two companies got out because of a controversy with each other, which the association was unable to settle satisfactorily to either. Both of them had been engaged in rate cutting, but each claimed that the other took the initiative.

"Although no regular meeting could be held for lack of a quorum, the representatives of the eight railroads, Commissioner E. B. Stahlman and Assistant Commissioner M. Slaughter, had an informal conference. H. Walters, president of the Atlantic Coast Line, acted as chairman. It was decided to call a mass meeting within three weeks at Atlanta of all parties interested in southern traffic matters, it being left to Chairman Walters to fix the time.

"'Unless we persuade the seceding members to return,' said Mr. Walters after the meeting, 'there is no hope of reviving the association. As to the reason why the several railroads withdrew, it is the purpose of the mass meeting to find out. No one seems to know.

"'There are bound to be dissenting views in any organization, but I think that most of those who have withdrawn did so under a misapprehension. However, we hope to meet the dissatisfied members and straighten everything out satisfactorily. I do not believe that rate cutting was the cause of the withdrawals, as comparatively little was ever done.'"

Railway Short Lines.

President Samuel Spencer, who has been on a hunting trip to southwest Georgia, and who has been spending some time looking over his system, the Southern, has returned to New York.

A greatly increased number of hands have been put to work in the shops of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis in this city and there is presented a lively scene of busy industry at the yards of the company here.

The many friends of Captain "Bunch" McBee, of the Seaboard Air-Line, who have missed the sunshine of his society for a fortnight, are glad to see him in the city again. Captain McBee has been on a trip of inspection over the lines that form the Seaboard system.

President Hoffman and the officials of the Seaboard Air-Line, after an extended trip over the road, arrived in Atlanta yesterday, having come direct from Athens. General Manager Winder will give a dinner complimentary to President Hoffman and Vice President St. John this evening at the Aragon at 8 o'clock.

CLOSED BY THE SHERIFF.

The Colwell Manufacturing Company On Peachtree Street.

One of the leading business houses of Atlanta was closed by Deputy Sheriff Will Green at a late hour last night.

This time the lightning strikes the Colwell Manufacturing Company. For several months this enterprising establishment has been doing a good business to all external appearances, and the news that a number of mortgages have been foreclosed will be read with no small amount of surprise this morning.

The Colwell Manufacturing Company is engaged in the stove and tinware business. Mr. R. L. Sawyer is the president and secretary of the establishment and Mr. J. A. Colwell, Jr., the treasurer. The place of business is at Nos. 79 and 81 Peachtree street.

At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon several mortgages were filed in the clerk's office at the Fulton county courthouse. One of them was a mortgage executed to the American Trust and Banking Company for $2,850. The other mortgages were as follows: One to H. A. Colwell, $900; one to Helen Colwell, for $400; one to Albert & Hughes, $600, and one to the Georgia Stove and Range Company for a small amount.

In his cordial and pleasent manner that partially atoned for the official harshness of his visit, the deputy sheriff called at the place of business of the Colwell Manufacturing Company and made known the character of his errand.

No objection was made, as the visit was in a measure apprehended, and the members of the firm were ready for it. The mortgages were given on account of the hard times and the inability of the officers to make collections. They will probably regain their feet in a few days and be ready to do business as usual.

WEATHER SYNOPSIS AND FORECAST

Telegraphic reports received at the local weather bureau last evening showed that Thursday was marked by a total absence of rainfall, except a trace at Huron, S. D., and Omaha, Neb. With an area of high barometric pressure covering almost the entire country, except along and near the eastern slope of the Rockies, there was decreasing cloudiness, but no decided change in thermal conditions. At 8 o'clock p. m. freezing weather prevailed at only a few stations in the Missouri valley and lake regions. The lowest temperature reported was 16 degrees above zero at St. Paul, Minn., while Detroit, Mich., followed with a temperature of 20 degrees above. An area of low barometric pressure was central near Rapid City, S. D., at which point the barometer registered an atmospheric pressure of only 29.66 inches.

For Georgia today—Fair, unimportant temperature changes.

Local Report for January 17, 1895.

Mean daily temperature.. 45
Normal temperature 41
Highest in 24 hours.. 54
Lowest in 24 hours.. 36
Rainfall, 24 hours to 7 p. m. 00
Deficiency of rainfall since January 1st, .68 inches.

Observations taken at 7 o'clock p. m.

STATIONS AND STATE OF WEATHER.	Barometric Pressure	Temperature	Wind Velocity	Rainfall in Past 12 Hours	Maximum Temperature
SOUTHEAST—					
Atlanta, Ga., clear	30.26	52	C	.00	54
Augusta, Ga., clear	30.30	46	C	.00	58
Charlotte, N. C., clear	30.26	46	L	.00	50
Jacksonville, Fla., cloudy	30.24	54	8	.00	68
Knoxville, Tenn., clear	30.28	40	L	.00	46
Mobile, Ala., clear	30.24	50	L	.00	54
Montgomery, Ala., clear	30.26	46	L	.00	54
Pensacola, Fla., clear	30.22	52	8	.00	60
Savannah, Ga., clear	30.26	50	L	T	56
Tampa, Fla., clear	30.20	58	6	.00	68
Wilminghton, N. C., clear	30.28	46	L	.00	52
SOUTHWEST—					
Abilene, Tex., cloudy	29.96	64	18	.00	68
Corpus Christi, Tex., cloudy	30.04	60	14	.00	62
Fort Smith, Ark., cloudy	30.10	36	12	.00	40
Galveston, Tex., cloudy	30.16	52	16	.00	52
Memphis, Tenn., clear	30.20	44	L	.00	50
Meridian, Miss., clear	30.22	46	L	.00	52
New Orleans, La., clear	30.24	50	L	.00	54
Palestine, Tex., cloudy	30.14	48	L	.00	52
San Antonio, Tex., cloudy	30.06	66	12	.00	70
Vicksburg, Miss., clear	30.20	48	L	.00	54
NORTHEAST—					
Baltimore, Md., clear	30.20	36	L	.00	42
Buffalo, N. Y., cloudy	30.24	24	16	.00	26
Cincinnati, O., clear	30.30	34	L	.00	40
Detroit, Mich., clear	30.26	20	6	.00	26
Lynchburg, Va., clear	30.22	40	L	.00	48
New York, N. Y., clear	30.14	30	12	.00	40
Norfolk, Va., clear	30.20	38	L	.00	46
NORTHWEST—					
Chicago, Ill., clear	30.18	26	20	.00	28
Denver, Col., cloudy	29.86	36	L	.00	38
Dodge City, Kas., clear	29.76	46	22	.00	54
Huron, S. D., clear	29.80	28	16	T	28
Kansas City, Mo., cloudy	29.96	38	L	.00	42
North Platte, Neb., cloudy	29.84	32	L	.00	32
Omaha, Neb., raining	29.88	34	10	T	34
Rapid City, S. D., pt. cl'dy	29.66	32	L	.00	42
St. Louis, Mo., clear	30.10	38	18	.00	42
St. Paul, Minn., cloudy	30.08	16	6	.00	18

In Olden Times

People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action, but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently cure habitual constipation well-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the system.

Dr. Hathaway & Co. are the leading specialists in all diseases peculiar to men and women. 22½ South Broad street.
mar18-1y

Senator Irby Is Ill.

Laurens, S. C., January 17.—(Special.)—Dr. W. C. Irby was called to Washington on Tuesday to see Senator Irby who is reported to be seriously ill.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.

FITZ LEE COMES TODAY

Tomorrow the Birthday of General R. E. Lee Will Be Celebrated.

GENERAL FITZ LEE'S PUBLIC ADDRESS

The Virginia Society Has Arranged to Celebrate the Day in Royal Style—The Banquet at the Kimball.

General Fitzhugh Lee will arrive in Atlanta this morning and will be at the Kimball until next Tuesday.

He comes to take a leading part in the celebration of the anniversary of the birth of General Robert E. Lee, the great confederate warrior, but before he leaves the city he will figure in several prominent public functions.

The celebration of General Lee's birthday tomorrow will be in royal and fitting style. It will be done under the auspices of the Virginia Society, and every person in Atlanta will have the privilege of taking part.

The day's celebration will begin at 3:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, when General Fitzhugh Lee will deliver an address on "General Robert E. Lee" at the Young Men's Christian Association hall. The address will be public and everybody is invited to attend. Captain Charles A. Arnall will preside and introduce the speaker.

No living man is so well qualified to talk about General Robert E. Lee as General Fitzhugh Lee. He is acquainted with all the details of the great military chieftain's life, and is the author of the excellent "Life of General Lee." His address will be highly instructive and entertaining and no one in Atlanta should miss the opportunity of hearing it, as it will be free.

After the conclusion of the address there will be a short reception to General Lee, at which the audience will have an opportunity of meeting the brave Virginian.

At 7:30 o'clock the Virginia Society's Lee anniversary banquet will begin in the banquet hall of the Kimball. This will be one of the rarest dinners that Manager Porter has ever prepared. A brilliant coterie of speakers will speak on General Lee. Among the speakers will be General Fitz Lee, ex-Governor William E. Cameron, of Virginia; Governor Atkinson, of Georgia; Mayor Porter King, Mr. Henry Richardson, Mr. L. L. Knight and others. Captain Arnall, president of the Virginia Society, will preside.

General Fitzhugh Lee will be shown distinguished courtesy while he is in Atlanta. Monday evening a reception is to be tendered him at the Kimball house. The confederate veterans of Atlanta are especially invited to be present at this function. General Lee is always glad to meet an old soldier and the reception Monday night promises to be a rare occasion. General Lee will be shown many social attentions while here.

AT THE THEATERS.

"Miss Dynamite" is the funniest comedy of the year. It is bright in every line and chock full of comical situations—a combination that is simply irresistible. It was given superb production at the hands of Miss Jansen and her clever company and every member of it was seen to advantage. Miss Jansen herself has a part that fits her. Mr. Bond, Mr. Powell and Mr. Mandeville do some exceedingly clever work. Mr. Peters has a good part and Mr. Morris alone has small opportunity. Everybody enjoyed "Miss Dynamite" even more than "Delmonico's at Six."

Robert Downing Tonight.

Robert Downing, the favorite American tragedian, will appear at the Grand tonight, bringing with him the same powerful company that has been supporting him in his successful engagements in New York and San Francisco, which has been generally praised as the best organization carried by any artist devoting himself exclusively to the serious drama. Mr. Downing, in numerous interviews and articles written for the press, has maintained that no satisfactory performance of tragedy can be secured where there is an unseemly contrast between the ability of the star and that of his support, but to conserve the purpose of art there must be excellence in all roles. His own company has always been organized in accordance with this belief, and as he has felt himself growing in power and ability to inspire his audiences, he has surrounded himself with better support. This season he has the leading lady who has shared honors with him for several years, and who has grown with his growth and made his performances beautiful by her handsome and grateful presence and finished work, Eugenie Blair. In the mounting of his plays the scenery and costumes, Mr. Downing spares no expense. Historical accuracy, as well as artistic effect, has been aimed at in both. Mr. Downing will open his engagement tonight with a grand production of "Ingomar," tomorrow afternoon, "David Garrick" and "French Marriage," closing on Saturday evening with "The Gladiator."

The Baldwin-Rogers Company.

A large and enthusiastic audience was on hand last night at DeGive's opera house. The Baldwin-Rogers Company presented the four-act border drama entitled "Yosemite." Tonight the company will be seen in "M'Liss," the play which Annie Pixley made famous.

Smitten by Cold or Damp,

The kidneys become sore and cease to act properly. Relieve their distress and set them in vigorous motion with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and all will be well. Otherwise apprehend Bright's disease, diabetes or albuminuria, all dangerous maladies. Malaria, dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness and nervousness all yield to this benignant and agreeable medicinal agent, which promotes appetite and a gain in vigor and flesh.

Two Ballots in Delaware.

Dover, Del., January 17.—Two more ballots were taken for United States senator in joint session today. Senator Higgins received 10 votes; J. Edward Addicks, 6; George C. Massey, 3; James L. Wolcott, democrat, 9; Ebe W. Tunnel, democrat, 1, on first ballot. The second ballot resulted likewise. Sixteen votes are necessary to elect. Both sides claim that they will hold out, even if no senator is elected.

CLEAN ... CLEAR and BEAUTIFUL
The result of using
Pine Blossom Soap
The best and most effective Medicated Toilet Soap known. An absolutely pure, antiseptic soap, possessing powerful cleansing and curative properties. It both purifies and heals. Indispensable for the toilet and bath.
Price 25 cents, AT ALL DRUGGISTS.
FOSTER MEDICINE CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

Fish Globes 75 cents. Carver & Harper, 79 Whitehall.

Poor Pie
is responsible for many of man's (and woman's) physical woes—but the pie needn't be poor, and it may bring joy instead of woe. How? Use nothing but COTTOLENE for shortening and the pie crust will be delicate, flaky, delicious, and so healthful that even a dyspeptic can eat freely of it and be comfortable. COTTOLENE can't be equalled as a shortening, and is *absolutely* healthful. Genuine has this trade mark on every pail. Take no other.
TRADE MARK
THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO.

DR. ALEXANDER S. TUCKER
Cures Hernia or Rupture without the knife. Cure guaranteed in every case or money refunded. Consultation free. Address Dr. Alexander S. Tucker, 212 Norcross Building Atlanta, Ga.

Doctors Say;
Bilious and Intermittent Fevers which prevail in miasmatic districts are invariably accompanied by derangements of the Stomach Liver and Bowels.
The Secret of Health.
The liver is the great "driving wheel" in the mechanism of man, and when it is out of order, the whole system becomes deranged and disease is the result.
Tutt's Liver Pills
Cure all Liver Troubles.

SICK HEADACHE
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
POSITIVELY CURED BY THESE LITTLE PILLS.
They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation. Are free from all crude and irritating matter. Very small; easy to take; no pain; no griping. Purely Vegetable. Sugar Coated.
SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.
Beware of Imitations and Ask for CARTER'S and see you get C-A-R-T-E-R-'S.

CHINA,
Carlsbad and Dresden.
Qualities right, styles right.
But they are a sample lot, one of a kind. Tariff differences and much more are off. Only thus could the choicest grades come down to common bargain level. Often a third has been whacked from the regular price
Cut Glass Tableware
Richest patterns; crystal beauties, Elysian, Estelle and Electra Cuttings. Some of them are to be dropped and we are closing 'em out at less than the manufacturer's cost.
A good share of the people hereabout know what money-saving we have made possible to buyers of domestic aritcles in our line. And trade grows.
Dobbs, Wey & Co.
61 Peachtree St.

COTTON STATES AND INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Atlanta, Ga., January 12, 1895.—Sealed proposals for furnishing materials and labor, and for the erection of the negro building for this company, will be received at their office in the city of Atlanta, Ga., until 12 o'clock m, on Monday, the 28th day of January, 1895, and will be opened in the presence of the bidders. All proposals must be made upon blanks furnished by the architect or the chief of construction, and addressed to C. A. Collier, president, marked "Proposals for the negro building." A certified check for $300 must accompany each bid, and will be forfeited in case the successful bidder fails to enter into contract with satisfactory bond and time limit for the faithful performance of the work.

This being a negro building, the contractor will be required to work none but negro labor or mechanics in the construction of this building, if the company so desire.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

Plans and specifications will be on file on and after today at the company's office, Atlanta, Ga., also at the office of Bradford L. Gilbert, architect, in Equitable building.

GRANT WILKINS, Chief Construction.

J. R. LEWIS, Sec.
jan-13-to jan 25-sun-wed-fri

WILL CLOSE OUT MY STOCK!
—OF—
Fall and Winter Goods
At a GREAT REDUCTION for the NEXT THIRTY DAYS. Call and see me.
SATZKY, Merchant Tailor,
11 East Alabama Street.

OUR SUIT SALE
AT
7.90
We met with such grand success that we have decided to continue it for the balance of this week in order to give those who haven't been able to come yet an opportunity to secure one of these
Rare Bargains!
Remember, there isn't a suit in this lot worth less than $10, and many of our regular $12.50 and $15 suits are included in this sale. We just received
Fifty Black and Blue Cheviot Suits.
Nothing like them has ever been shown in Atlanta under $12.50; they go with the balance at $7.90. You know when you see it in our ad. it's so.
EISEMAN & WEIL.
Advertisers of Facts.
3 Whitehall St.

MRS. UPTODATE: How much do you pay for your baking powder?
MRS. INARUT: I always use the Blowhard Baking Powder, and that, you know, is 50c a pound.
MRS. UPTODATE: Why don't you use "The Best" which is made by the Kamper Grocery Co.? It is only 40c a pound; besides, I think it is much better than the Blowhard.

MONEY SAVED.
SATISFACTION GIVEN TO EVERYONE at
HOYT'S.
24 pounds Standard Granulated Sugar.. .. ..$1.00
1 pound Arbuckles's Coffee.. .. .22
50 pounds Peachtree Patent Flour.. .. ..$1.00
10 pound can Silver Leaf Lard.. .90
1 can Tip Top Milk.. .. .. .10
2 cans Regal Corn (best Maine).. .25
3 cans Livingston Corn (best New York State).. .. .. .25
8 cans (1 pound cans) Campbell's Jam.. .. ..$1.00
6 cans White Cherries (quart cans).. .. ..$1.00
6 cans California Pears (quart cans).. .. ..$1.00
6 cans California Apricots (quart cans).. .. ..$1.00
7 cans California Peaches (quart cans).. .. ..$1.00
12 cans Best Tomatoes.. .. .. .. .72
Armour's Deviled Ham.. .. .. .. .06
10 cans Salmon.. .. ..$1.00
20 pounds Pure Dark Virginia Buckwheat.. .. ..$1.00
Hams (Best) per pound.. .. .. ..11 1-2
W. R. HOYT.
'Phone 451. 90 Whitehall St.

S. W. BEACH, Secretary and Treasurer.
J. A. G BEACH, O WINGATE, Vice Presidents.
THE ATLANTA PLUMBING COMPANY
'Phone 102.
Contractors of Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting,
22 Loyd Street, Atlanta, Ga.

TO EVERY MAN
Young or old having any form of Weakness, Lost Manhood, Lack of Vigor, or one whose manly powers are failing. I will send FREE the formula of a simple remedy which removes such troubles in from 10 to 20 days. Any druggist can put it up for you or I will also furnish the remedy itself cheaper than a druggist can prepare it. Anyone in need of this formula can get it free by addressing
T. C. BARNES, Box B.439 Marshall, Mich.

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Second-hand peanut roaster; must be all right; cash. Apply at once 277 Peters street.

ROOMS FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Two good rooms suitable for light housekeeping; excellent location; price moderate. Address L. S. H., this office.

HELP WANTED—Male.

WANTED—Ripsawyers. Southern Furniture Co., Moore street and Georgia railroad. jan18-2t

WANTED—Active men in small towns, $75 per month can be made, and will prove it. We furnish samples free. Write us; we will explain. Address box 5308, Boston. Mass. nov1-26t e o d

NEW FACES—All about changing the features and renovating blemishes in 150-page book for a stamp. John H. Woodbury, 127 W. 42d street, New York. Inventor of Woodbury's Facial Soap. sep30-1y

WANTED — Reliable salesman, already traveling, to carry our lubricants as a side line. Manufacturers' Oil Company, Cleveland, O. sept25—m

HELP WANTED—Female.

WANTED—Girl in family of three; work light. 178 Peachtree street.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN of good address and exceptional references wants work. Position as solicitor or in retail grocery preferred Address J. N., care Constitution.

WANTED—A position as bookkeeper or otherwise by an expert accountant of 20 years' experience. Please state terms. Address W. W., Constitution. jan-18-2t

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

EXPERT STENOGRAPHER desires position; has had long experience in general office work; can keep books and owns typewriter. Address Stenographer, Box 424, Huntsville, Ala. jan 15-6t

WANTED—Agents.

LADY AGENTS—Rubber undergarment; quick sales; quick profits; catalogue free. Mrs. N. B. Little Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill. Jan-6-104t sun wed

AGENTS—In every state on salary and commission. Agents making $25 to $50 weekly. Eureka Chemical & Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis. jan11-1m eod

WANTED—Live, hustling agents to represent the largest tailoring establishment in the world. Suits $12 up. Pants $3 up. The Royal Tailors, Haymarket theater building, Chicago. jan13-6t

AGENTS WANTED, or salesmen desiring side line to take orders by sample; staple seller, easily carried. We pay expenses and salary or commission and furnish samples on application. Address Lock Box 125, New York city. july 5—312t

WANTED—Boarders.

135 SPRING STREET is newly fitted; lovely, sunny rooms; single or suits; elegant board; good location; central.

SEVERAL NICE, front rooms and other rooms, close in, near Capitol; excellent table. Call today at 76 Washington street. jan16 wed fri sun

FOR RENT—Miscellaneous.

OFFICE SPACE—Will rent part of our office to acceptable tenant. Northen & Dunson, 409 Equitable building. jan17-6t

MONEY TO LOAN.

KILEY-GRANT COMPANY negotiates loans at 6 and 7 per cent on improved real estate; special facilities for handling large loans. 28 South Broad street. jan 12-1y top col.

MONEY—Reliable parties desiring small loans for short time without real estate security call at 33 Inman building. jan18-3t

ON DIAMONDS, ETC.—Responsible, liberal, confidential. N. Kaiser & Co., 15 Decatur St., Kimball house. jan17-6m

$4,000 and $5,000 at 7 per cent for immediate residence loan. R. H. Jones, 45 Marietta St. jan17-2t

LOANS UPON REAL ESTATE in or near Atlanta promptly negotiated by S. Barnett, Equitable building. oct 14-6m.

MONEY TO LOAN—$1,000 to $50,000, Atlanta real estate security; one to five years time. D. H. Livermore, State Savings bank. jan 6—1m.

WANTED—To buy purchase money notes or any notes well secured. T. W. Baxter, 311 Norcross building jan 3-1m.

WE LEND our own money on real estate in this city. Atlanta Savings Bank, Gould building. dec1-tf

WITHOUT REAL ESTATE you can borrow what money you want from Atlanta Discount Company. Office No. 20 Gate City bank building. Jos. N. Moody, Cashier. nov 11-1y

CHOICE CITY and farm loans negotiated throughout Georgia; deal direct with W. C. Davis, attorney, Room 43, Gate City Bank Building. nov6-6m

WEYMAN & CONNORS, 825 Equitable building, are prepared to place loans on business property at 6 per cent; on residence property at 7 per cent. nov1 tf

FOR FARM LOANS anywhere in Georgia come or write to The Georgia Farm Loan Co., rooms 10 and 12, No. 37½ Whitehall st., Atlanta. nov2 6m

$25,000 TO LOAN on long time at reasonable rate of interest, secured by Atlanta real estate. Apply to T. W. Baxter, 311 Norcross building. jan 3-1m.

PERSONAL.

CASH paid for old gold and silver. Julius R. Watts & Co., jewelers. 57 Whitehall.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

I HAVE money to invest in a good paying business, either with or without my personal services. E. S. Lumpkin, 406 Fraser street. jan18-fri-sun-tues

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

GARDEN SEEDS now ready. Plant asparagus, onion sets, cabbage, peas, potatoes. Mark W. Johnson Seed Co., 35 South Pryor street. jan18-2t

FOR RENT—Cottages, Houses, Etc.

9-R. H., 143 Capitol avenue, $42.50. C. H. Girardeau, 8 East Wall street. jan 12-1w.

FOR SALE—Real Estate.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—257-acre farm 25 miles from Atlanta near a nice town; schools churches and society; farm has elegant house, barns, quantities of fruits and in great variety. You will hardly find its like for sale in Georgia. Apply 401 Kiser building.

FOR SALE—25-acre farm 25 miles from Atlanta, in town; will exchange for city property. 401 Kiser building.

ONE ACRE of ground for $1,000, 200 feet from Capitol avenue and on street car line ready graded and much less than value. E. S. Lumpkin, 406 Fraser street. jan18-fri-sun-tues

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—A first-class home on Capitol avenue, 8 rooms; every modern convenience; servant's house; electric automatic gas lighters. Very easy terms. Call on or address Owner, 75½ Peachtree street. jan17-2w

INSTRUCTION.

EXPERT STENOGRAPHER would teach a few more young men at night. Terms reasonable. Address O, care Constitution.

FOR RENT—Furnished Rooms.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms, with or without board, 65 North Pryor street, two blocks from car shed.

LOST.

LOST—A gold locket with cluster of diamonds lady's picture inside. Finder will be liberally rewarded. Return to W. S. Bell, 33 Ivy street, or 216 Capitol avenue.

For Rent.

10 Room house, 61 Forest avenue. Now vacant. Nice, two-story, large verandas, wide halls, gas, hot and cold water. Excellent neighborhood. Servants' house.

JOHN J. WOODSIDE,
No. 48 N. Broad St.

Let others talk "half prices" and "quarter prices" to their hearts' content. We can beat 'em all with the logic of good values. A few crumbs of comfort may be gathered here and there, but if you want a whole loaf of satisfaction, buy your clothing of us. We stay on safe grounds by telling just what the store is and what is here to sell and our way of selling it. Don't be half way right when it is so easy to be "all right." If you want the best, come here; if not, anywhere else will do.
GEO. MUSE CLOTHING CO.,
Men's and Boys' Outfitters,
38 Whitehall St.

Sam'l W. Goode. J. A. Reynolds.

SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.'S Real Estate Offers.

PRETTY, NEW, 5-ROOM CREW ST. cottage, neatly finished, wide front veranda and hall and rear porch, excellent neighborhood, brick walks, lot 50x190 feet to 20-foot alley, shaded, elevated, for only $2,500, payable $800 cash or in a vacant lot, remainder at rate of $22.50 per month with 8 per cent interest. It is a choice, cozy new cottage home, cheap. Submit your offers at once.

EAST LAKE, NEW, 4-R. COTTAGE on lot 50x200 feet, for $1,000, or will exchange it for renting property in Atlanta.

BOULEVARD, NEW, 5-R. COTTAGE, water, gas, lot 50x150 feet, paved streets and walks; very neat, choice home, $4,000, on easy terms.

HAYNES ST., the old "Gramling property," between Hunter and Rhodes streets, side and rear alley, lot 100x200 feet, 9-r. dwelling in fine condition, renting to good tenant; mortgaged for $3,000, due in two years. Will exchange it subject to mortgage for vacant or improved city or farm property. Will also include three, new, 3-r. cottages, covered by the same mortgage, and which are worth $2,250. Submit your offers at once.

ANSLEY BROS. Real Estate and Loans.

$2,250—Best corner lot on northside of city, in one block of Peachtree; big snap.
$6,750—Beautiful north side home, corner lot; place cost $7,500; must be sold.
$13,000—Alabama street store renting for $70.
$11,000—Peachtree home, close in; cheap.
$2,000—Capitol avenue lot, 50x197.
$2,000—West End six-room cottage; cheap.
$2,000—Morrison avenue 7-room home; easy terms.
$7,000—Elegant Inman Park residence on large lot; must be sold; cheap.
57 ACRES at Clarkston, nice home, fruit, etc., for only $3,000.
$500—Three-quarter acre lot at Decatur; nice shade.
ALL KINDS Decatur and suburban property.
Office, 12 E. Alabama st. Telephone 363.

G. W. ADAIR, FORREST ADAIR.

G. W. ADAIR, Real Estate,
14 Wall Street,
Kimball House.

I have a customer who has $7,500 in bank. He wishes to invest it in Atlanta real estate, but has an idea that he ought to get a bargain.

If you have a piece of property which you will sell on a gold basis call and confer with me. He would prefer property that would pay a good interest on the investment. G. W. ADAIR.

J. B. Roberts, Real Estate, 45 Marietta Street.

6-r. brand new house, monthly payments	$1,350
3-r., Bellwood, $10 per month	500
7-r. and 30 acres, Clarkston, Ga., for exchange for city property.	
7-r., Windsor street, monthly payments	3,800
6-r., Georgia avenue, monthly payments	1,500
100x200, North avenue, want offer	3,000
48x150, corner lot, Forest avenue	2,200
10-r., Smith street, 1 block Whitehall	4,250
100x250, Capitol avenue, fronts two streets	3,000
10-r., Forest avenue, all conveniences.	8,500

Some good rent-paying property for sale cheap.

ISAAC LIEBMAN, Real Estate, Renting and Loans Agent, 28 Peachtree Street

Local Money to loan on Atlanta Property at 7 per cent and 8 per cent.

$1,400 BUYS 3-ROOM HOUSE; lot 50x130, on Bailey street.
$500 ON ANY TERMS buys new 3-room house, lot 35x100, on Collins avenue, near Marietta street. Why pay rent?
$1,000 BUYS 4-ROOM HOUSE; lot 50x120, on Bailey street, near Fair street.
$1,750 BUYS new five-room house, corner lot, 50x150 on Crew street; easy terms.
I HAVE A HOUSE and about an acre of ground on Flat Shoals road to exchange for a farm.
SEVERAL PIECES of central property at very low figures.
I HAVE FOR RENT—Nos.
15 Marietta street.
32 Peachtree street.
5 N. Broad street.
50 N. Broad street.
MONEY TO LOAN on property at 7 per cent and 8 per cent. No delay. Money in the city. ISAAC LIEBMAN, 28 Peachtree street.

OUR STORE,
56 and 58 Marietta Street, having been
DAMAGED BY FIRE,
We have moved to
41 AND 43 EAST ALABAMA ST.,
Where we will be ready to supply our customers as usual.
TRIPOD Paint Co.

DeGIVE'S THEATRES

THE GRAND.

Tonight and Saturday at Matinee and Night.

APPEARANCE OF THE AMERICAN TRAGEDIAN,

ROB'T DOWNING

Accompanied by the Beautiful and Talented Actress Eugenie Blair.

REPERTOIRE:
TONIGHT
INGOMAR
Saturday Matinee—
DAVID GARRICK AND FRENCH MARRIAGE.
Saturday Evening—
The Gladiator
Usual Prices. Seats at the Grand.
jan 13 wed thur fri sat

3 PERFORMANCES 3

Monday and Tuesday nights, January 21st and 22d. Special Ladies' Matinee Tuesday.

Second engagement here of the
—GREAT COMEDY DRAMA—

"FRIENDS!"

By Edwin Milton Royle.

Management of Arthur C. Arstog. 600th to 663d productions.

Interpreted by the same excellent company which scored such a pronounced success here two seasons ago.

Regular prices. Seats at grand box office. fri-sat-mon-tue

D'GIVE'S OPERA HOUSE,

ALL THIS WEEK
MATINEE SATURDAY.

The Baldwin-Rogers Company
Supporting the Rogers Sisters in Repertoire:
Tonight.
M'LISS!
Saturday Matinee
BETSY BAKER
Saturday Night
THE BURGLAR.
Prices, 10, 20 and 30c; matinees, 10 and 20c.

Every woman can be beautiful if she will.

Professor B. J. Curtice
(late of Paris)
Has the honor to announce that he will
LECTURE
ON
The Art of Being Beautiful

At the Y. M. C. A. hall, Wednesday, the 23d instant, under the auspices and for the benefit of the women's board of the exposition.

Doors open at 2 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the office of the women's board, Constitution building, Mrs. Cogswell, 73½ Whitehall street and at the hall.

EDUCATIONAL.

SULLIVAN & CRICHTON'S
Business College
AND SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND.
The best and cheapest Business College in America. Time short. Instruction thorough. 4 Penmen. Big demand for graduates. Catalogue free.
SULLIVAN & CRICHTON, Kiser Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES,
19 E. Cain St.
FRENCH—GERMAN—SPANISH.
Director: L. Coche.

If you want Wedding or Holiday Presents
IN PRETTY CHINA
—GO TO—
LYCETT'S. 83½ Whitehall Street.
Lessons in China and Oil Painting. Art Materials for sale. White China for Decoration a specialty.

Southern Shorthand and Business University.
ATLANTA, GA.
The largest and best in the south. Graduates secure positions immediately. Over 6,000 now at work. Send for handsome catalogue and enter at once.

Large assortment in Silver Novelties. J. P. Stevens & Bro., 47 Whitehall street.

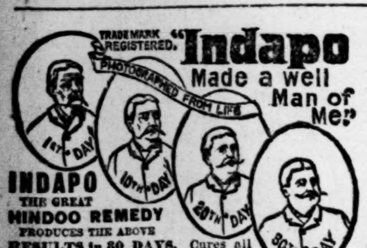
don't deceive

and for the same reason, don't allow others to deceive you—certain dealers refill "canadian club" bottles with inferior whisky—they make more money that way—ask for the genuine and be sure that you get it—or come to us.

bluthenthal & bickart. "b.&b."

marietta and forsyth streets.
hello! no. 378.
"four aces" is also a fine whisky.

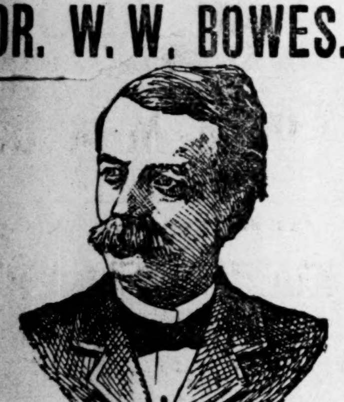
OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M. D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 104½ Whitehall St.



INDAPO THE GREAT HINDOO REMEDY PRODUCES THE ABOVE RESULTS in 30 DAYS. Cures all Nervous Diseases. Failing Memory, Paresis, Sleeplessness, Nightly Emissions, etc., caused by past abuses, gives vigor and size to shrunken organs, and quickly but surely restores Lost Manhood in old or young. Easily carried in vest pocket. Price $1.00 a package. Six for $5.00 with a written guarantee to cure or money refunded. Don't buy an imitation, but insist on having INDAPO. If your druggist has not got it, we will send it prepaid. Oriental Medical Co., Props., Chicago, Ill., or our agents.

SOLD AT
JACOB'S PHARMACY
ATLANTA, GA.

DR. W. W. BOWES.



Southern Medical Dispensary,

Rooms 307 and 308 Norcross New Block, 2 1-2 Marietta Street.

Chronic, Nervous, Blood and Skin Diseases.

NERVOUS debility, seminal losses, impaired vital energy, despondency, loss of memory, effect of bad habits, confusion of ideas, safely and permanently cured.

BLOOD AND SKIN diseases, syphilis and all of its terrible results totally eradicated. Ulcers, blotches, sore or ulcerated throat and mouth, scrofula erysipelas permanently cured when others have failed.

URINARY kidney and bladder troubles, frequent and burning urine, gonorrhoea, gleet, urinary sediments, cystitis, etc., quickly cured.

URETHRAL STRICTURE The majority of all Strictures permanently cured "at home." No cutting, no instruments.

VARICOCELE cured by sub-cutaneous ligation. No cutting. No bleeding. Must be cured at the Dispensary.

Years of experience, with personal care and attention given to every case. All cases benefited, the majority of all cases permanently cured. No experiments. Question lists for male and female for 2c. stamp. Book for men for 4 cents in stamps. Medicines sent in plain package by express. All correspondence is strictly confidential. Address.

DR. W. W. BOWES,
2 1-2 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.
Hours—8 to 12 a. m.; 2 to 7 p. m.; Sunday 9 to 11 a. m.

The shortest possible and most direct route from the south to Chicago is via

NASHVILLE AND EVANSVILLE

over the Louisville and Nashville, Evansville and Terre Haute, Chicago and East Illinois railroads. Solid vestibuled trains with elegant dining service.

TAKE THE EVANSVILLE ROUTE THE NASHVILLE AND CHICAGO LIMITED FOR ALL cities in the west, north and northwest. Be sure your ticket reads via the Evansville Route, the shortest and quickest and most direct line from the south.

J. B. CAVANAUGH, G. P. A.,
Evansville, Ind.
J. M. CUTLER, G. S. A.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Open Nov. 5th to May 1st.

Hotel Cordova St. Augustine, Fla.
$3 $3.50 $4 per day.
C. B. KNOTT, Manager.

Hotel Ponce de Leon will open Jan. 16, 1895.

REAGAN LOCATED.

He Will Testify in the Bailey Case This Morning.

ALTHOUGH THE ARGUMENT HAS BEGUN

His Testimony Is Very Important—Three Speeches Today by Colonels W. D. Ellis, T. W. Latham and Sol. Hill.

A very unusual feature in connection with the trial of B. E. Bailey, charged with a hand in the killing of Captain H. O. King, will be the introduction of a brand new witness this morning.

The testimony was concluded yesterday morning at 11 o'clock and the argument before the jury commenced. It will be out of the usual order to introduce a witness at this stage of the proceedings, but the nature of the disputed point is such as to make the introduction of the witness an imperative necessity.

The name of this witness is J. E. Reagan, better known as Ed Reagan.

His name was brought into the case last Wednesday afternoon and the testimony went to show that he was the man who counseled Alex Carr on the day of the killing and urged him to fire upon King while he had the opportunity.

It was thought at the time by many in the courtroom that Reagan was another Brown Allen and was merely a fiction by which the defendant sought to improve his cause before the jury. Later on, however, it was disclosed that Reagan was a flesh and blood citizen of Georgia and not a mere phantom

Two or three witnesses have testified as to his existence and to the additional fact of having seen him in Atlanta at the time of the killing.

Reagan was located at Carrollton, Ga., yesterday afternoon and a telegram was sent to him at that place directing him to come at once to Atlanta. He failed to receive it in time, however, and telegraphed that he would come to the city on the first train this morning.

He will be introduced by the prosecution this morning and the effect of his testimony will be to show that he was not the man who urged Carr to do the killing. This will destroy the effect of the evidence introduced to fasten the guilt upon another party.

After the examination of two or three witnesses yesterday morning the argument before the judge commenced.

The first speaker was Judge James A. Anderson. His speech was an exhaustive and able presentation of the argument from the standpoint of the prosecution. He reviewed the evidence from beginning to end and made a profound impression upon the jury.

At the close of Judge Anderson's speech Judge Clark adjourned court until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. At this hour Colonel Frank L. Haralson, addressed the court in behalf of the defendant. He continued to speak until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at which hour court declared a recess until this morning at 9 o'clock. Colonel Haralson's speech was an eloquent review of the case and he handled it is a masterly manner.

This morning Colonel W. D. Ellis will speak for the prosecution. He will be followed by Colonel T. W. Latham, in behalf of the defendant, and Solicitor Hill will close the argument for the state. A verdict will be reached this afternoon.

The defense does not contend that Bailey had nothing to do with the affair. They admit that he urged Carr to move on after the shooting occurred, but his reason for doing so was because he apprehended a lynching.

You and yours may be the victim of diphtheria unless you provide yourself with a weapon of defense. Hood's Sarsaparilla will build you up and prevent the attack.

MR. ED ANGIER'S REPORT.

He Filed an Important Document in the Clerk's Office Yesterday.

Mr. E. A. Angier filed an interesting report in the clerk's office yesterday afternoon in the case of the Central Trust Company, of New York, against the Georgia Pacific railway.

The report stated that the purchaser of the road, the Southern Railway Company, had paid on its bid the sum of $125,000, deposited with the American Trust and Banking Company. The purchaser had also delivered $3,990,500 of consolidated second mortgage bonds, secured by a second mortgage, dated May 1, 1888, to the Central Turst Company, of New York. The purchaser requested that each and every bond and coupon attached be stamped with a payment of its proportionate part of the sum of $375,000, the portion of such bid not paid in cash. The proportionate amount to be applied to each $1,000 bond was $75.

In accordance with this report Judge Newman decreed that the entries be made as specified.

HIS DECISION AFFIRMED.

Judge Newman's Ruling Sustained by the Supreme Court.

An important decision of Judge Newman has been sustained by the supreme court of the United States.

The case is the one of Coffin and Stanton against W. B. Thomas. It was a very important one on account of the number of legal questions involved.

It was decreed that W. B. Thomas, the appellant, should pay all costs incurred by the appeal.

Derangement of the liver, with constipation, injures the complexion, induces pimples, sallow skin. Remove the cause by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One dose. Try them.

PERSONAL.

C. J. Daniel, wall paper, window shades, furniture and room moulding. 40 Marietta street. Send for samples.

NEW MAP OF ATLANTA,

Printed in Colors and Perfected to Date.

Embracing the Cotton States and International exposition grounds, the new seventh ward (West End), Inman Park, routes of all the railroads and electric street car lines, ward boundaries, limit lines and other necessary information.

Especially prepared and copyrighted by Mr. E. B. Latham, civil engineer, for John M. Miller, publishing agent.

The map is folded in convenient pocket size and enclosed in neat covers.

Price 25 cents. For sale at the John M. Miller Book Store, 39 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. oct 22 tf

If the Baby Is Cutting Teeth,

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Florida Schedules.

The Florida schedules of the Southern railway are most superior. Solid double daily through trains, without change. Pullman sleepers, leave Atlanta at 4:10 p. m., and 11:45 p. m. and arrive in Jacksonville at 6 a. m. and 9:45 a. m.

See that your ticket reads via the Southern railway—the short line. jan 16-7t.

MEETINGS.

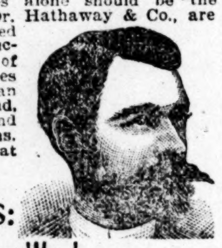
A regular communication of W. D. Luckie Lodge No. 19 F. and A. M. will be held this evening in Masonic hall, corner Gordon and Lee streets, West End, Atlanta, Ga., at 7:30 o'clock.

GEORGE S. BARKER, W. M.
C. M. GOODMAN, Secretary.

Don't make two bites at a cherry. What's the use of taking one thing for coarse, and another for fine, washing. Pearline will do it all. For washing woodwork, tinware, silver, marble, glass, dishes, carpets, or anything you can think of, Pearline is the best. It saves not only work, but wear. Let it help you in all these ways. You musn't think that the easy washing of clothes is all that Pearline is made for. 423

MUSCLE COMES WHEN GOOD BLOOD FLOWS

Pure blood is necessary for good health. Poisoned or poor blood, either from disease or other causes, should be attended to at once. True and genuine specialists who study and have the experience just for those troubles alone should be the ones to consult. Dr. Hathaway & Co., are the acknowledged leaders in the successful treatment of all delicate diseases peculiar to man and womankind, skin, blood, and nervous affections. Consultation free at office or by mail.



SPECIALTIES:

Specific Blood Poisoning, Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Strictures, Hydrocele, Varicocele, Rheumatism, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Pimples Ulcers, Piles, Catarrh, and all Diseases of Women.

Weak Men and Women! Do you Want to Be Cured

Dr. Hathaway & Co

Are regular graduates and hold diplomas from some of the best medical colleges in America, and are acknowledged today to be the leading and successful specialists of the United States.

We can with honesty say that our treatment cures where others fail, and we know that if cure is possible we can do it. Our grateful patients testify from all over the United States. Our cures are permanent. No poisonous medicine used.

MEN—Write to us if you have any of the following diseases: Night emissions, Impotency, Weak or Undeveloped Organs, Gleet, Stricture, Nervous Debility, Gonorrhoea, Syphilis, Piles, Sores, Pimples on Face, etc.

WOMEN—Consult us if you are suffering from any of the following diseases: Female Weakness, Displacements, Bearing Down Pains, Irregularities, Barrenness, Whites, Nervousness, Poor Circulation, Pimples on Face or any disease peculiar to your sex.

Patients treated and entire treatment sent to all parts of the world free from observation, with full instructions. Send for Blank No. 1 for men, No. 2 for women, No. 3 for skin diseases, No. 4 for catarrh. 64-page reference book for men and women sent free by mentioning this paper. Call on them or address

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.,
22½ South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.
Rooms 34 and 35 Inman building.
Office hours—9 to 12, 2 to 6, 7 to 8; Sundays, 10 to 1.

Office of Commissioners of Roads and Revenues of Fulton County, Atlanta, Ga., January 3, 1895.—A petition having been filed in this office praying for the establishment of a public road, beginning at the end of Chattahoochee avenue, at the river, and running north to Pace's ferry, a distance of nearly two miles; and the road commissioners, to whom the same was referred, having reported recommending the opening of said road, this is, therefore, to give notice to all persons concerned that said new road will be finally granted on the first Wednesday in February, 1895, if no good cause be shown to the contrary.

JOHN T. COOPER,
Clerk Commissioners of Roads and Revenues. jan4-4t fri

Etched Gas Globes. Carver & Harper, 79 Whitehall.

NOTICE.

Saturday, January 19th, Gen. Lee's Birthday, being a legal holiday, the banks composing the Atlanta Clearing House Association will be closed for business on that day. Paper maturing Saturday, 19th, is due and payable Friday, 18th. Paper maturing Sunday, 20th, is due and payable Monday, 21st.

J. H. PORTER,
President.
DARWIN G. JONES,
Sec'y and Manager.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

MARVIN L. CASE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
208 Equitable Building, Atlanta, Ga.

HALL BROTHERS,
Civil and mining engineers, 67 Gate City bank building, Atlanta, Ga. Surveys of all kinds. Special attention given to mines, quarries and hydraulics july29 1y

W. F. & H. A. JENKINS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Eatonton, Ga.

Howard E. W. Palmer. Charles A. Read.
PALMER & READ,
Attorneys-at-Law,
Equitable Building, Atlanta, Ga.

R. T. Dorsey. P. H. Brewster. Albert Howell.
DORSEY, BREWSTER & HOWELL,
LAWYERS,
Offices—1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Lowe building.
69½ Whitehall street. Telephone 520.

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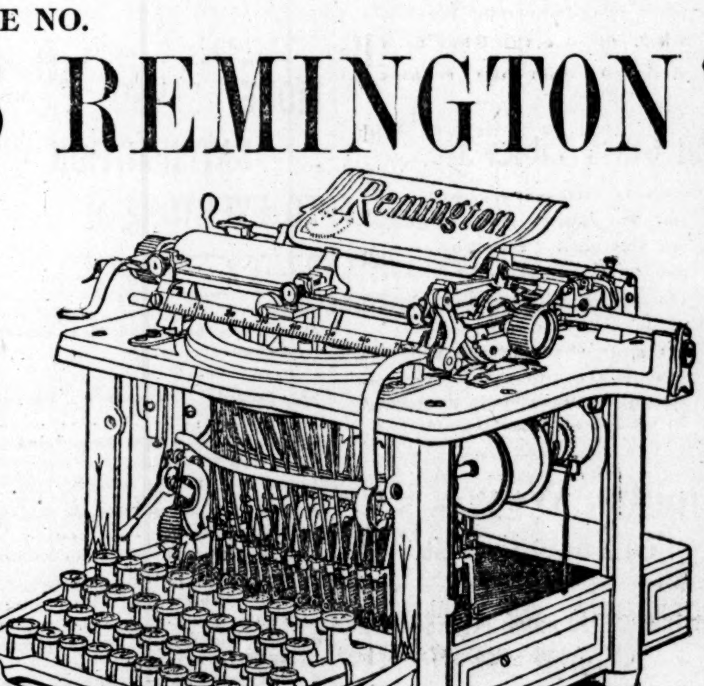

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Our Bridal Trunks that were.. .. ..$25.00; go now for $15.00
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Ladies' X Leather Club Bags that were.. ....$2.50 to go at $ 1.50
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RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

Showing the Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Central Time.

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.			
From Hapeville	6 45 am	To Hapeville	5 40 am
§From Savannah	7 45 am	To Hapeville	6 50 am
From Hapeville	8 15 am	§To Savannah	7 30 am
From Hapeville	9 45 am	To Hapeville	8 30 am
From Macon	11 20 am	To Hapeville	12 15 pm
From Hapeville	1 40 pm	To Hapeville	2 45 pm
From Hapeville	3 15 pm	§To Macon	4 25 pm
From Hapeville	4 05 pm	To Hapeville	4 45 pm
From Hapeville	7 20 pm	To Hapeville	6 10 pm
§From Savannah	8 05 pm	§To Savannah	6 55 pm
Following Trains Sunday only		Following Trains Sunday only:	
From Hapeville	10 40 am	To Hapeville	9 00 am
§From Hapeville	2 45 pm	To Hapeville	12 50 pm
WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.			
§From Nashville	7 00 am	§To Nashville	8 05 am
From Marietta	8 30 am	§To Chattanooga	2 00 pm
From Rome	10 50 am	To Rome	4 00 pm
§From Chatt'n'ga	12 25 pm	To Marietta	5 30 pm
§From Nashville	6 25 pm	§To Nashville	8 20 pm
ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.			
§From Montg'm'y	6 40 am	§To Montgomery	5 35 am
From Newnan	8 20 am	To Manchester	8 35 am
From Manchester	10 30 am	To Palmetto	11 55 am
§From Selma	11 40 am	§To Montgomery	1 30 pm
From Palmetto	2 20 pm	To Manchester	3 15 pm
From Manchester	5 30 pm	§To Selma	4 20 pm
§From Montg'm'y	6 15 pm	To Newnan	5 45 pm
Following Train Sunday only:		Following Train Sunday only:	
From Newnan	10 15 am	To Newnan	5 10 pm
GEORGIA RAILROAD.			
§From Augusta	5 00 am	§To Augusta	7 15 am
From Covington	7 45 am	§To Augusta	3 05 pm
§From Augusta	12 15 pm	To Covington	6 10 pm
§From Augusta	6 00 pm	§To Augusta	10 45 pm
SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY (PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.)			
§From Wash'gton	5 20 am	§To Richmond	8 00 am
From Cornelia	8 30 am	§To Washington	12 00 m
From Washington	3 55 pm	To Cornelia	4 35 pm
§From Richmond	9 30 pm	§To Washington	9 00 pm
SOUTHERN RAILWAY (WESTERN SYSTEM.)			
No.		No.	
21 Frm Cincinnati	11 35 pm	32 To Cincinnati	4 22 am
32 Frm Jacks'ville	4 12 am	31 To Jacksonville	11 45 pm
37 Frm Chattan'ga	1 59 pm	35 To Chatanooga	2 00 pm
33 Frm Rome	10 35 am	34 To Chattanooga	7 30 am
36 From Macon	8 50 pm	35 To Macon	7 45 am
38 From Jaxville	11 45 am	37 To Jaxville	4 10 pm
34 Frm Brunswick	4 12 am	31 To Brunswick	11 45 pm
51 Frm Birmin'h'm	11 40 am	50 To Birmingham	4 10 pm
53 Frm G'nv'le Mis	8 5 pm	52 To Gr'nv'le Mis	6 00 am
55 Frm Tallapoosa	8 50 am	54 To Tallapoosa	5 00 pm
SEABOARD AIR-LINE. (GEORGIA, CAROLINA AND NORTHERN DIVISION.)			
From Norfolk	5 20 am	To Charleston	7 15 am
From Athens	800 am	To Washington	12 00 m
§From Washingt'n	4 09 pm	To Athens	3 45 pm
From Charleston	6 45 pm	To Norfolk	8 15 pm
GEORGIA MIDLAND AND GULF. (VIA CENTRAL RAILROAD TO GRIFFIN)			
From Columbus	11 30 am	To Columbus	7 30 am
From Columbus	8 05 pm	To Columbus	4 25 pm
ATLANTA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD.			
From Ft. Valley	11 00 am	To Fort Valley	2 30 pm

S. A. L.

SEABOARD AIR-LINE. SCHEDULE IN EFFECT DEC. 23, 1894.

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NORTHBOUND. SOUTHBOUND.

DOUBLE DAILY
Between Atlanta and New York.

No. 38. Daily.	No 402. Daily.	Central Time Daily and Sunday	No 403 Daily	Daily No. 41
8 15 pm	12 00 m	Lv Atlanta c.ti Ar	4 03 pm	5 20 am
pm	2 28 pm	Ar... Winder... Lv	3 42 pm	am
		East. Time		
11 48 pm	3 03 pm	Ar... Athens ... Lv	3 03 pm	3 40 am
12 57 am	4 01 pm	Ar... Elberton... Lv	2 04 pm	2 31 am
2 02 am	4 55 pm	Ar Abbeville Lv	1 15 pm	1 29 am
2 33 am	5 23 pm	Ar Greenwood Lv	12 48 pm	2 57 pm
3 3. am	6 08 pm	Ar.. Clinton ... Lv	1204 pm	12 10 pm
5 00 am	7 23 pm	Ar... Chester ... Lv	10 51 am	10 50 pm
6 30 am	8 45 pm	Ar.... Monroe.... Lv	9 37 am	9 00 pm
10 25 am	9 40 pm	Ar.. Charlotte... Lv	5 50 am	7 55 pm
7 45 am	9 45 pm	Ar. Wadesboro Lv	8 37 am	8 11 pm
8 30 am	10 20 pm	Ar. Rockngham. Lv	8 05 am	7 41 pm
8 40 am	10 30 pm	Ar.... Hamlet.... Lv	7 51 am	7 30 pm
12 30 pm	7 50 am	Ar Wilmingt'n Lv	7 30 pm	3 45 pm
9 40 am	11 21 pm	Ar... So. Pines Lv	7 10 am	6 27 pm
10 30 am	12 05 am	Ar... Sanford ... Lv	6 28 am	5 31 pm
11 50 am	1 26 am	Ar... Raleigh Lv	5 17 am	3 50 pm
1 42 pm	2 33 am	Ar... Henders'n. Lv	4 10 am	1 52 pm
3 12 pm	4 05 am	Ar... Weldon. .. Lv	2 48 am	11 54 am
5 50 pm	7 30 am	Ar.. Norfolk ... Lv	9 00 pm	9 15 am
5 51 pm	6 00 am	Ar Petersburg Lv	12 55 am	9 50 am
6 43 pm	6 40 am	Ar Richmond Lv	12 23 am	9 05 am
11 10 pm	10 45 am	Ar Wash'gton Lv	8 40 pm	4 30 am
12 48 am	12 05 pm	Ar Baltimore Lv	7 31 pm	2 40 am
3 45 am	2 10 pm	Ar Phil'delp'ia Lv	5 16 pm	11 47 pm
6 53 am	4 53 pm	Ar New York Lv	3 20 pm	9 00 pm

Between Norfolk and New York.
(Via New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk R. R.)

No. 82.	No. 84.	Daily.	No. 97.	No. 45
6 55 pm	7 30 am	Lv P'tsmouth. Ar	9 10 am	8 15 pm
9 20 pm	10 45 am	Ar Cape Chr'es Lv	5 55 am	5 10 pm
1 00 am	2 20 pm	Ar.... Delmar... Lv	2 55 am	1 51 pm
5 10 am	6 00 pm	Ar Phil'delp'ia Lv	10 50 am	10 10 am
7 43 am	8 38 pm	Ar New York Lv	8 00 pm	8 00 am

Between Atlanta and Charleston.

No. 34.	No. 36.	Daily, Centrl Tme	No. 43	No. 45.
7 15 am	†3 45 pm	Lv Atlanta c.ti. Ar	†8 00 am	6 45 pm
8 55 am	5 36 pm	Ar Tucker E.ti. Ar	8 09 am	6 58 pm
9 06 am	5 49 pm	Ar.... Lilburn.... Ar	7 57 am	6 46 pm
9 16 am	6 00 pm	Ar.... Gloster .... Ar	7 44 am	6 36 pm
9 27 am	6 26 pm	Ar Lawrncevle Ar	7 32 am	6 26 pm
9 46 am	6 46 pm	Ar.... Auburn.... Ar	7 11 am	6 05 pm
11 00 am	7 01 pm	Ar.... Winder.... Ar	6 50 am	5 53 pm
10 15 am	7 16 pm	Ar... Statham... Ar	6 39 am	5 34 pm
10 22 am	7 23 pm	Ar.... Bogart..... Ar	6 31 am	5 26 pm
10 41 am	7 45 pm	Ar.... Athens..... Lv	6 15 am	5 08 pm
12 02 am	Daily, except Sunday.	Ar. Five Forks. Ar	Daily, except Sunday.	4 44 pm
11 14 am		Ar..... Comer .... Ar		4 31 pm
10 24 am		Ar.... Carlton.... Ar		4 21 pm
12 45 am		Ar... Elberton... Ar		4 01 pm
11 55 am		Ar.. Middleton.. Ar		3 46 pm
11 02 pm		Ar. Heardmont. Ar		3 37 pm
11 13 pm		Ar. Calho'n F's. Ar		3 26 pm
11 43 pm		Ar.. Abbeville... Ar		3 02 pm
11 18 pm		Ar. Greenwood. Ar		2 32 pm
12 41 pm		Ar.. Cross Hill.. Ar		2 09 pm
12 16 pm		Ar... Clinton.... Lv.		1 45 pm
12 35 pm		Lv.... Clinton.... Ar		1 20 pm
4 15 pm		Ar.. Columbia.. Ar		11 15 am
5 50 pm		Ar.... Sumter.... Ar		10 00 am
8 40 pm		Ar. Charleston. Lv		7 15 am

Trains Nos. 402 and 403 are solid vestibule trains with Pullman Buffet Sleeping cars between Atlanta and Washington, through sleepers between Monroe and Portsmouth, Va.; Pullman Buffet parlor cars between Washington and New York; sleeping car between Charlotte and Wilmington. Trains Nos. 38 and 41, solid between Atlanta and Norfolk, carrying Pullman sleeper attached, making direct connection at Weldon with Atlantic Coast Line for Washington and New York, and all points north and east; at Norfolk with steamers for Washington, Bay Line for Baltimore, Old Dominion for New York. Trains 34 and 45, solid trains between Atlanta and Columbia, with through coaches for Charleston. Tickets for sale at union depot or at the company's ticket office, at No. 6 Kimball house.

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T. J. ANDERSON, General Pass. Agent.
B. A. NEWLAND, Dist. Pass. Agent.
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